

**CAPE COAST METROPOLITAN
ASSEMBLY**

**IMPLEMENTATION OF METROPOLITAN
MEDIUM-TERM DEVELOPMENT PLAN
(2014-2017)**

ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT FOR 2016

**PREPARED BY:
METROPOLITAN PLANNING COORDINATING UNIT**

CHAPTER ONE

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

This Annual Progress Report (APR) for 2016 constitutes the findings, observations and reactions of the Monitoring and Evaluation activities undertaken in the Metropolis during the period under review. The Government of Ghana is committed to prudent management and accountability practices within the public service that result in effective and efficient delivery of services for the benefit of all Ghanaians. Government is further committed to the Medium Term Expenditure Framework (MTEF) that links resource allocation to the national development policy objectives and the delivery of specified outputs and outcomes.

Annually, Government and Development Partners commit significant resources to support a wide range of development interventions that are designed to improve the social and economic conditions in the country. The Ghana Shared Growth and Development Agenda (GSGDA II), to be implemented from 2014 to 2017, is a broad based development strategy for accelerated poverty reduction and democratic decentralisation. It focuses heavily on poverty reduction programmes and projects. The emphasis in the GSGDA II is on growth inducing policies and programmes which have the potential of supporting wealth creation for sustainable poverty reduction. GSGDA II is therefore anchored on maintaining the macroeconomic stability and on pursuing accelerated private sector competitiveness, vigorous human resource development, and good governance.

All Government Agencies at the sector, regional and district levels that are tasked with the responsibility of implementing these programmes and projects are expected to demonstrate, through evidence based information, that these interventions are having the desired effects in terms of positively transforming the lives of all beneficiaries. In the context of good public sector governance, the application of monitoring and evaluation (M&E) tools to generate reliable and valid information to help Government make sound policies and decisions is becoming increasingly relevant.

It is against this background that the Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly, like all other Assemblies in the country, generates Annual Progress Report (APR) which, among others, includes monitoring and evaluation activities with indicators, helps to assess the progress of the implementation of the MTDP. The report based on Guidelines prepared by the NDPC seeks to place the practice of monitoring and evaluation

within this broader public sector management and accountability framework. The M&E Plan underpins the development of an integrated national monitoring and evaluation system.

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly therefore prepared this Annual Report, not only to fulfill requirements in the Guidelines, but as a tool for use to monitor and evaluate its programmes, projects and activities outlined in the Medium-Term Plan of the Assembly.

The preparation this report was done in a participatory manner with the involvement of all the key stakeholders in the setting of target and objectives for the period.

1.2 DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS

1.2.1 Population size

The population of the Cape Coast Metropolis was 54,123 in 1960 and 69,495 in 1970, giving an intercensal increase of 28.40%. In 1984 and 2000 the population increased again to 84,477 and 118,106 respectively, indicating a substantial increase of 39.8% for the 14-year period. The population grew at a rate of 2.2% between 1960 and 1970, dropped sharply to 1.3% between 1970 and 1984 and then rose to 2.0% between 1984 and 2000. The 2010 population census indicates that Cape Coast Municipality has a total population of 169,894 including 93,619 females (51.26%) and 89,017 (48.74%).

Cape Coast core area with its 82,291 inhabitants has a disproportionate share of the Metropolis in terms of both landmass and population. The town has expanded since 1984 when it returned a population of 65,763 compared with 56,601 in 1970. The expansion has virtually engulfed certain communities like Pedu, Abura, Nkanfoa, Esuekyir, Ebubonko and Ankaful, among others, previously satellite villages that are now almost part of the urbanised area. If the current rate of development of infrastructure continues the whole Cape Coast Metropolis would very soon become one compact community. The urban population is 76.7% which the rural is just about 23.3%. This rural population is becoming more or less marginalized in terms of development. The whole Metropolis is gradually being constrained by availability of land for socio-economic development, especially farming and related activities. The situation is worse in core Cape Coast because of its hilly and undulating topography.

Table 1.2.1a. Demographic Characteristics

	1970	1984	2000	2010
Total Population	16,758	24,249	118,106	169,894
Male Population	-	-	57,365	89,017
Female Population			60,741	93,619
Percentage Male Population			48.6%	48.74
Percentage Female Population			51.4%	51.26
Population Density			968	
Share of Regional Population		7.5%	7.4%	
No. of Houses	-	-	13,499	17,738
Population per House			8.7	7.4
No. of Households	-	-	30,060	40,386
Av. Household Size			3.9	3.5
Household per House			2.2	
Dependency Ratio			69.1%	
Total Fertility Rate			2.4	
Mean No. Child Ever Born (CEB)			2.2	
Child Survival			83.4%	

Source: Ghana 2010 population and Housing census report, (June 2013)

1.2.2 Age-sex distribution

The male/female ratio is 94.4:100. In 1984, there were 42,855 males as against 42,583 females in the Metropolis, giving a sex ratio of 100 males to 101 females at the time. In 2000 the figures were 57367 males and 60741 females. Although the larger female population reflects the national pattern, the phenomenon in the Metropolis may be attributed firstly, to a higher male out-migration rate; and secondly, to the rapidly urbanising nature of the area which encourages economically active females to stay back and engage in small-scale economic activities.

The population pyramid indicates that the Metropolis is largely characterised by a youthful population with the under 20-year olds accounting for some 46.6% of the total population. Females fairly out-number males in each age-cohort. The ageing cohort (ie.65+) is relatively normal with a tapering of the pyramid at the top, signifying a general bell-shaped pyramid characteristic of developing areas. The nature of the population requires that the Assembly undertake programmes and projects which are youth-centred. However, this does not preclude the provision of programmes for the aged such as social security, pension and welfare schemes.

1.2.3 Population Size and Distribution

The population size and distribution of the Cape Coast Metropolis is presented in Table 2.1 which indicates that the Metropolis has a total population of 169,894 consisting of 82,810 males (48.7%) and 87,084 females (51.3%). The Metropolis is predominantly urban with three-quarters (130,348) of the population residing in urban areas compared to 39,546 (23.3%) in rural settlements.

1.2.4 Religion and Ethnicity

Cape Coast Metropolis with a long history of contact with the Europeans has a high proportion of Catholics and Protestants. There are a lot of Pentecostal and Charismatic church organisations and prayer camps all over the Metropolis and only a small percentage about 0.3% are not affiliated to any churches. The details are shown below:

1.2.5 The People, Language, and Culture

The people of Cape Coast are part of a larger group of people known as Fantes found in the central part of Southern Ghana. They are part of a larger ethnic group of people classified as Akans in Ghana. The language spoken by the people is Fante. People who belong to other Ethnic groups and are mostly immigrants like the Ewes, Gas, Adas, Krobos, Nzemas, Twi-speaking Akans, and others from the Northern Ghana reside in the Metropolis as farmers, fishermen, traders, government workers, commercial drivers, fishermen, traders, government workers, commercial drivers, and artisans, among others. The entire Metropolis constitutes one traditional area with the Oguaa Omanhen as the paramount chief.

The matrilineal system of inheritance is practiced. The extended family, otherwise known as “ebusua” or clan, is the basis of their social structure. The “odikro” or chief is the political head of a town or village. The main festival celebrated in the Metropolis is the Oguaa Fetu Afahye, which is celebrated in the first Saturday of September every year, is watched by people from all walks of lives, both far and near. The tribal distribution is depicted on the table below:

Table 1.2.5. Tribal distribution

Tribe	Percentage(%) of Population
Akan	83.0

Ga-Dangme	2.7
Ewe	6.4
Guan	0.8
Gurma	0.2
Mole Dagbani	3.5
Grusi	0.8
Mande	0.9

1.2.6 Historical Perspective (Cape Coast as the centre of European Civilization)

A major social consequence of its long and intensive interaction with the European traders was that Cape Coast became a centre for the spread of elements of European culture and civilization to the rest of the country. It was the centre of secondary education, and hence the training ground of catechists and teachers for most of the country before the Catholic and the Basel/Presbyterian missions established themselves in the present Eastern, Volta, Ashanti, Northern, Upper East and Upper West Regions. It was the breeding-ground of the Ghanaian intelligentsia, the birth-place of the earliest newspapers in the country and of the first nationalist associations and societies. It was in the vanguard of nationalist agitation in the Gold Coast and its dependencies: the Fanti Confederation of 1870-72 and the Aborigines' Rights Protection Society, founded in 1897, were the prototypes of the United Gold Coast Convention (U.G.C.C.), 1947, and its offshoot, the Convention Peoples' Party, the major nationalist movements in Ghana in the twentieth century. It was the home of the earliest experiments in Municipal government, which began in the 1850's.

Cape Coast was also one of the earliest centres of Ghanaian entrepreneurship. It is in this light that it is suggested that "anybody interested in a study of commercial ventures among the people of the Gold Coast in the latter half of the nineteenth century, and why they failed to be transformed into industrial concerns, will have to start with the papers of the merchant princes of Cape Coast".

Though it has the appearance of a decayed emporium, its architecture reflects aspects of the way of life of the people of Cape Coast and remains as an enduring reminder of its vanished status as a frontier settlement that was once an intermediary between West Africa and Europe. There is certainly more to Cape Coast than its castles and forts.

1.2.7 Social and Political Organisation of Cape Coast

Cape Coast social organization is based on the general Akan principle of matrilineal, but its political organisation is adapted to the conditions of a trading city.

The town is divided into wards or quarters, of which the core is a localized matrilineage which is a segment of one of the seven clans: Nsona/Dwimna; Anona/Yoko/Aguna/Eguana; Twidan/Eburotuw; Kona/Ebiradzi/Odomna; Aboradze/Eduana/Ogurna/Egyina; Ntwa/Abaadze; Adwenadze/Aowin.

The clans under these names, which vary with the different dialects, are Akan-wide members, and believe in descent from a common ancestress. They have one totem, or emblem which, if it is an animal, may not be eaten by the clan members, and in all cases must be treated with respect. Members of a common clan afford each other hospitality in case of need.

Clans are divisions that serve certain social purposes. But they are not normally organized units of common action; it is their localized segments which form the basis of socio-political organisation. The members of a local lineage headed by its head, the abusuapanyin, owned usufructuary rights in land and other properties, which could include rights in political offices or the stools of a village; and a division or a state, and the custodianship of the shrine of a national deity. An Akan state is constituted by a hierarchy of councils: of the village, of the division, of a collection of subordinate villages of the state, of a collection of subordinate divisions. The council of the village is composed of the head of the village, Odekro, and the heads of the constituent matrilineages located in quarters or wards. The Council of a division is composed of the head of the division, Ohen, the heads of its subordinate villages, and such officials as spokesmen, "akyeame", and heads of the major units of palace functionaries. The council of the state is headed by its head, the Omanhen, the heads of the subordinate divisions and state officials, including the spokesmen and the heads of groups of palace officials.

The Cape Coast political organisation is of the normal Akan type, though even in the late seventeenth century it was undergoing modifications as a consequence of the mixed nature of the population, which included mulattos, and the acquisition of wealth through trading.

Akan government is based on consultation and sanctioned constraints on the rulers, including possible deposition. But in the centres of trade there had emerged other constraints than those imposed by the Akan traditional constitution. These constraints are embodied in the company, Asafo System which is found

in most coastal towns of Ghana and in certain areas in the immediate eastern hinterland, such as in Akyem Abuakwa.

The company system is the outstanding features of the political organisation of most coastal towns of the Central Province of the Gold Coast in the nineteenth century. Cape Coast had seven of these companies, namely: No.1 Bentsir; No.2 Anafu; No.3 Ntsin; No.4 Inkoom; No.5 Brofo-Mba (artificers); No.6 Volunteers; No.7 Amanful.

These companies are based in the various quarters/wards. Recruitment of members, which included women, is patrilineal. They each have their own head, safohen, distinctive flags, war-songs and colours and paraded separately except during festivals when they came together to be reviewed by the General Commander, Tufuhen. They constitute the main fighting force, but they also sometimes compete among themselves and engage in factional fights. Their headships are quasi-hereditary: the succession apparently located in a patrilineage, but could be altered in favour of the rich. They heavily influence politics in the towns and make and unmake their heads. While the patrilineal succession to the headship of Cape Coast town could have derived from its Efutu origins, it may also have been due to the pull of the Asafo companies towards the wealthy: wealth was generally accounted the basis of political office holding in the coastal towns in the nineteenth century.

In addition to their military and political roles, the Asafo companies also undertake civic works, clearing the towns, the roads and the paths. They are the media of cultural education, the embodiment of military and civic virtues.

It must however be noted that, education, Western forms of religion, modernization as well as urbanization and its associated impacts on culture has greatly reduced the influence of the social and political organisation of Cape Coast and continues to do so.

1.2.8 Economic Activity Status

Data on the economic activity status, presented in Table 4.1, for persons 15 years and older, show that 121,654 persons made up of 54.7 percent economically active and 45.3 percent persons who are economically not active are in the Metropolis. The economically active population (66,497) is made up of 90.7 percent employed and 9.3 percent unemployed persons. Similar proportions are observed for both

the male and female population. While 62.9 percent of the unemployed males are first time job seekers, the corresponding proportion of females is 55.9 percent. This implies 44 percent of the currently unemployed females had ever worked compared with 37 percent of their male counterparts.

Table 1.2.8. Population by age group in the 20 largest communities

S/No.	Community Name	All ages	0-4	5-9	10-14	15-19	20-24	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-74	75+
1	Cape Coast	108,374	11,018	9,436	10,416	14,311	16,314	9,981	7,294	5,813	5,020	4,139	3,866	2,827	2,281	1,539	1,531	2,588
2	Amamoma (Kwesipra)	7,689	297	230	225	523	4,572	1,001	310	146	95	81	60	34	30	21	28	36
3	Kakumdo	7,559	600	551	552	2,879	705	585	362	321	225	202	164	116	79	50	70	98
4	Ekon	5,506	767	736	724	639	541	396	317	286	269	180	186	84	80	63	95	143
5	Nkanfoa	4,683	677	535	539	461	416	425	393	303	219	155	152	111	90	62	56	89
6	Akotokyere	3,092	435	358	320	304	298	304	278	205	138	107	93	77	58	38	30	49
7	Anto Essuekyir	3,050	423	381	328	305	316	297	221	205	139	92	96	71	55	29	24	68
8	Kwaprow	2,917	296	242	239	282	936	258	174	112	108	69	59	35	31	17	23	36
9	Kokoado	2,870	300	207	217	262	577	387	297	155	104	85	93	60	43	23	18	42
10	Apewosika	2,792	249	180	217	224	602	426	292	143	119	70	83	49	41	23	22	52
11	Ankaful Village	2,674	376	289	318	270	312	272	199	162	140	85	73	45	46	31	26	30
12	Senewin	1,662	138	75	107	106	675	251	68	52	44	26	22	14	24	11	22	27
13	Essuekyir	1,634	221	184	190	168	177	174	132	92	68	52	59	34	28	13	16	26
14	Amisano /Nanabakrom	1,501	90	81	90	156	644	191	61	52	32	33	23	8	17	7	3	13
15	Amoyaw	1,410	176	144	157	124	178	144	102	98	59	56	47	29	32	23	16	25
16	Duakor	1,351	164	135	146	172	141	115	114	88	55	69	41	34	33	14	15	15
17	Kwesipra/Amamoma	1,262	93	53	51	82	595	162	79	52	28	24	7	10	10	2	5	9
18	Amisano/Nanabakrom	1,177	81	77	86	97	474	134	55	33	38	35	16	7	15	11	7	11
19	Mpeasem	1,089	168	131	115	130	112	91	84	73	38	34	34	19	18	15	12	15
20	Ebobonko	961	109	100	95	95	174	103	51	44	41	52	21	19	15	14	9	19

Source: Ghana Statistical Service, 2010 Population and Housing Census

1.3 The Metropolitan Economy

1.3.1 Agriculture

About 65% of the population is engaged in agriculture. Commercial farmers are approximately 0.3% and peasants (majority) approximately 62%. The available land (arable land) for agriculture is about 9,000 Ha. This implies that higher levels of production could be achieved for crops to meet both domestic and export market. There are currently 2,500 Hectares of land under cultivation, with more available for expansion or development. Farm sizes in the Metropolis are relatively small, mostly less than 1 hectare. The land tenure systems currently in operation are the Owner Occupancy and Shared Tenancy (where the land owner leases the land to the farmer and the proceeds shared between them). Crop production is largely rain fed and traditional techniques and subsistence production still dominate. About 95% of farmers use cutlasses, hoes, axes and mattocks. Spraying machines and pruners are also used but on a smaller scale. Bush fallowing, slash and burn are still widespread. Existing storage facilities are mostly traditional – barns, roof storage, and narrow cribs. Processing as a means of conserving bumper output is very limited. Urban-based middlemen within and outside the Metropolis undertake marketing of the bulk of farm produce. Most of the farmers sell their produce at the nearest local markets to these middlemen who cart them to the large urban market centres for re-sale where known market Queens also monopolize the retail trade. Livestock production is also predominant in the Metropolis. Animals mostly reared are sheep, goats, cattle, pigs, and poultry. Poultry production is fast growing with over 45,000 birds produced annually.

Soil Type: Different types of soil series are found in the Metropolis. Classifications vary from the coast to the hinterland. Types found include Chichiwere-Kakum (suitable for tree crops), Ayensu-Chichiwere (suitable for both tree and non – tree crops) and Achenfu-Kuntu-Asokwa-Suprudo (mainly for non – tree crops).

1.3.2

Tourism and Hospitality

Tourism is a growing industry within the Metropolis. In fact Cape Coast is the central focus for both the tourism and hospitality industries. There are scientific, historical and aesthetic features of importance, these include the Cape Coast Castle, the forts, Tombs of historic importance, historic buildings in the old section of the town and shrines. The Cape Coast Castle is one of Ghana's Class historic structures being preserved as part of the 314 World Heritage monuments listed by UNESCO for preservation for posterity. These are other tourist attractions in the surrounding which positively influence tourism in the Metropolis. These include castles and forts along the central Region Coast, the Kakum National park with a walkway canopy.

Finally the Fetu Afahye festival and PANAFEST also reinforce tourism in the Metropolis. Related activities such as hotels, catering as well as gift and craft shops are scattered all over the Metropolis to support the tourist industry. Fetu Afahye is the annual festival of the people of Oguaa Traditional area. It is celebrated in the 1st week of September each year. Spiritually it is a time for pouring libation to the 77 gods for the harvest from the sea (fish) and farm products. Culturally and socially, it reunites the people for development and progress.

On the other hand PANAFEST is a cultural festival dedicated to the enhancement of the ideals of Pan-Africanism and development of the African continent.

It is a major biennial cultural event organized for Africans and people of African Descent as well as persons committed to the well-being of Africans on the continent and in the diaspora.

1.3.3 Governance - The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly (Structure and Function)

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly (CCMA) is the highest political and administrative authority in the Metropolis. It provides guidance and serves all other administrative authorities in the Metropolis. Under Section 10 of the Local Government act 462 (1993) the CCMA exercises overall deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District.

The Assembly's functions cover the following areas:

- a. The preparation of development plans and budgets relating to the approved plans
- b. Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of resources for the overall development of the District.
- c. Promoting and supporting production activity and social develop in the district, and removal of obstacles to initiative and development.
- d. Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure.
- e. Developing, improving and managing human settlements and the environment
- f. Maintaining security and public safety in co-operation with national and local security agencies.
- g. Ensuring ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- h. Initiating, sponsoring or carrying out studies for enhancing functions
- i. Co-ordinating, integrating and harmonising and creation of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries,
- j. Departments, Public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the District.

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly consists of:

1. The Metropolitan Chief Executive
2. Forty-two members, one each from the electoral areas in the District elected by universal adult suffrage.
3. The member of Parliament for Cape coast who has no voting right
4. Appointed members not exceeding 30% of the total membership of the assembly and appointed by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and other interest groups in the district.

The legislative and deliberative head of the CCMA is the Presiding Member who is elected by the Assembly from among its members every two years.

Under CCMA Standing Orders the Presiding Member's functions include the following:

- a. Convening and presiding over all sittings of the CCMA except the inaugural meeting.
- b. Ensuring that all meetings of the CCMA are conducted in accordance with the relevant rules and regulations.
- c. Have a casting vote in event of equality of votes
- d. Power of adjourning or suspension of assembly sitting
- e. Together with the MCE represent the assembly on the RCC

The Political and executive head of Assembly is the Metropolitan Chief Executive. He is under Section 20 (2) of Act 462, the chairman of the executive Committee of the assembly. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the assembly and responsible for the supervision of the departments of the assembly. He is also the chief representative of the Central Government in the Metropolis.

Under section 21 of act 462, the Executive Committee exercises the executive and coordinating functions of the Assembly. Its functions include the following:

1. Co-ordinating plans and programmes of the sub-committees and submit these as comprehensive plans of action to the Assembly.
2. Implementing resolutions of the Assembly.
3. Overseeing the administration of the district in collaboration with the office of the Metropolitan Chief Executive.
4. Recommending to the Metropolitan Assembly, the economic, social, spatial, and human settlement policies relating to the development of the district.

5. Recommending to the Assembly the integration and co-ordination of the processes on planning, programming, budgeting and implementation.
6. Initiation and implementation of development programmes and projects at the district level and recommendation to the Metropolitan Assembly the harmonisation of the development policies.
7. Recommending the monitoring and evaluation of all policies, programmes and projects to the assembly.
8. Develop and execute approved plans of the Unit Committees and Zonal Councils within the area of authority of the Metropolitan Assembly.
9. The Executive Committee has the following mandatory sub-committees:

Table 1.3.3a: Composition of Mandatory Sub-Committees of the Assembly

No.	Sub-Committee	Subject Area
1.	Development Planning	
2.	Social Services	
3.	Works	
4.	Finance and administration	
5.	Revenue Mobilisation	
6.	Environmental Management (& Tourism)	
7.	Education	

However, the Assembly has established additional sub-committees of the executive committee in addition to the above sub-committees provided for under Section 24(1) of the Act 462 as follows:

- a) Justice and Security Sub-committee
- b) Women and Children Sub-committee

As provided for under Section 25(1) of Act 462 every sub-committee is responsible for collating and deliberating on issues relevant to it as the Assembly may direct and shall submit its recommendation to the Executive committee.

The Metropolis accommodates the Central Regional departments and Organisations which are responsible to the Regional co-ordinating Council.

The first schedule of the Local Government Act, 1993 (Act 462) however establishes thirteen decentralised departments for the Metropolitan Assembly which are to replace the twenty-two (22) decentralised departments that were in existence. These departments that came in force through the passing of the legislative Instrument are:

Table 1.3.3b: Decentralized Departments, their components and location in respective Sub-Committees

Decentralised Departments	Composition	Location in Assembly Sub-Committee
1. Central Administration	1. Central Admin. 2. MPCU 3. Births & Deaths 4. Information Serv. 5. Statistical Serv.	1. Executive Committee 2. Finance & Admin. 3. Social Services 4. Works 5. Development Planning 6. Education 7. Environment & Tourism 8. Revenue Mobilisation 9. Women & Children
2. Finance	1. Controller & Acct. General	Finance & Administration Revenue Mobilisation
3. Education, Youth and Sports	1. Ghana Education Service 2. Ghana Library Board	Education Sub-Committee
4. Metropolitan Health Department	Ghana Health Service	Social Services
5. Agriculture Department		Development Planning
6. Waste Management Department	Environmental Health and Sanitation	Social Services
7. Physical Planning Department	1. Town & Country Planning Dept. 2. Parks & Gardens	Development Planning
8. Social Welfare and Community Dev. Dept.	1. Social Welfare 2. Community Dev.	1. Social Services 2. Women and Children
9. Natural Resource Conservation Department, Forestry, Game and Wildlife Division	Parks and Gardens	1. Development Planning 2. Environment and Tourism
10. Works Department	1. Works Department 2. Rural Housing	Works
11. Trade & Industry	1. NBSSI/BAC 2. Industry	Revenue Mobilisation
12. Budgeting and Rating		1. Finance & Admin. 2. Development Planning 3. Revenue Mobilisation
13. Legal Department		
14. Transport Department		
15. Disaster Prevention Department	1. Fire Service	Social Services
16. Transport Department Urban Roads	Urban Roads	1. Works 2. Social Services

These departments of the Metropolitan Assembly are, according to Section 33 of the Civil service Law, 1993 (PNDC Law 427) are direct establishments of the 13 decentralised departments. The development plans and budgets of these departments are to be incorporated into the Medium-Term and Annual District Plans and Budgets

1.3.3.1 Institutional structures below the Metropolitan Assembly

In pursuance of Section 3(3) of the act 462, the Legislative Instrument (1994) 1589, provides for the establishment of Zonal Councils and Unit Committees as the sub-district and community structures respectively for the completion of the decentralisation programme in the Metropolis. These structures are however not yet established.

The functions of the Zonal Councils include assisting the Assembly in mobilising local resources as well as managing environmental issues in the zone. The Unit committees on the other hand take over all the functions of the former Town/Village Committees. They also assist the assembly to;

- Mobilise local resources
- Monitor the implementation of development projects
- Organise communal and voluntary work
- Make proposals for the levying and collection of rates through the Zonal Council as well as supervise staff of the Assembly assigned duties in its area of authority

1.3.3.2 Civil Society Organizations/Non-Governmental Organizations

Organizations that are independent of the government have existed in Ghana for many years. These range from Asafo groups (traditional armies), ethnic groupings, clans and benevolent, religious groups and students associations. Some of these groups were already active during the independence struggle, before political parties were formed in Ghana.

Non-Governmental Organizations (NGO's) and Community Based Organizations (CBO's), as they are known now, were relatively few in the country until recently. A number of NGO's and CBO's operate in the Cape Coast Metropolis but their number as well as their impact on the socio-economic lives of the people as compared to other areas of the country is insignificant.

1.3.3.3 The Private Sector

Due to the fact that Cape Coast is the Regional and Metropolitan capital as well as coastal town has always been a trading and fishing town, the private sector is relatively well developed and is an active player in the development of the Metropolis. Most of the occupations do not have formal organizations. For example important groups like the Fishermen are not formally organized but have a Chief

Fisherman who can call all the fishermen at all times to discuss important issues. The fishmongers have also elected a queen who can call meetings at all times like the market women who are also organised along the lines of their occupational groups.

The Informal Sector is becoming more and more important as key player in the developmental process. Small Kiosks, shops, and street vendors can be found on the streets of the Metropolis. This informal sector is a major contributor to the Metropolis's economy; however it can also become a nuisance and a health hazard. Especially, along main streets and several connecting streets, the number of informal and often unauthorized structures has become a nuisance. Kiosks are blocking the streets and walkways and contribute to the chaotic traffic situation in the Metropolis, especially the Central Business District (CBD) of Cape Coast Township. There is therefore an urgent need to review the present situation and come out with guidelines for structures for informal sector traders.

1.4 Organisational Structure

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly (CCMA) was established under the Local government (Cape Coast District Assembly) establishment Instrument, 1988 and operates under the Local Government 1993 (Act 462). It is the highest political and administrative authority in the Metropolis.

The Political and executive head of Assembly is the Metropolitan Chief Executive (MCE). He is under Section 20 (2) of Act 462, the chairman of the executive Committee of the assembly. He is responsible for the day-to-day performance of the executive and administrative functions of the assembly and responsible for the supervision of the departments of the assembly. He is also the chief representative of the Central Government in the Metropolis.

The Metropolitan Coordinating Director (MCD), who is the Head of Civil Service in the Metropolis, assists the MCE in the day-to-day administration of the Assembly.

1.4.1 Composition of the Metropolitan Assembly

The Metropolitan Assembly is made up of 63 Assembly Persons. Out of the 63 Membership of the Assembly, 10 are females. The composition is as follows:

1. The Metropolitan Chief Executive,
2. 45 Elected Members, (1 each from the 45 electoral areas in the Metropolis elected by universal adult suffrage).

3. The Member of Parliament for Cape Coast (has no voting right).
4. 18 Appointed Members (appointed by the President in consultation with traditional authorities and other interest groups in the Metropolis).

1.4.2 Vision, Mission, Goal and Development Objectives of the Assembly

1.4.2.1 Vision

To be a leading Metropolis with a high standard of living, basic infrastructure and services, and have progressive atmosphere where the hopes and aspirations can be attained and maximized.

1.4.2.2 Mission

The Cape Coast Metropolitan exists to facilitate the development of the Metropolis by harnessing both human and material resources for the provision of basic infrastructure and social services within the context of good governance.

1.4.2.3 Medium-Term Goal (2014-2017)

The broad Goal of the Metropolis is to improve the quality of life of the people through accelerated access to quality education and health care delivery system, vigorous expansion of social, economic and improve agricultural production in the context of a sound and sustainable environmental management practices within broad a broad grassroot participation in decision making in the development planning and implementation process.

1.4.2.4 Broad Development Objectives

Providing basic socio-economic infrastructure in the Metropolis

- Ensuring efficient and effective revenue mobilization and management
- Promoting economic activities in the Metropolis especially for the vulnerable and excluded.
- Improving upon the logistics and human resource of the Metropolitan Assembly
- Enhancing good governance by strengthening the administrative set-up of the Assembly
- Promoting effective private sector participation in the development of the Metropolis
- Facilitating the development of the information, communication and technological base of the Metropolis.

1.4.2.5 Functions of the Metropolitan Assembly

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly provides guidance and serves all other administrative authorities in the District. Under Section 10 of the Act the CCMA exercises overall deliberative, legislative and executive functions in the District.

The Assembly's functions cover the following areas:

- k. The preparation of development plans and budgets relating to the approved plans
- l. Formulating and executing plans, programmes and strategies for the effective mobilisation of resources for the overall development of the District.
- m. Promoting and supporting production activity and social develop in the district, and removal of obstacles to initiative and development.
- n. Initiating programmes for the development of basic infrastructure.
- o. Developing, improving and managing human settlements and the environment
- p. Maintaining security and public safety in co-operation with national and local security agencies.
- q. Ensuring ready access to Courts in the district for the promotion of justice.
- r. Initiating, sponsoring or carrying out studies for enhancing functions
- s. Co-ordinating, integrating and harmonising and creation of programmes and projects under approved development plans for the district and other development programmes promoted or carried out by Ministries,
- t. Departments, Public corporations and other statutory bodies and non-governmental organisations in the District.

1.4.2.6 Decentralised Departments of the Assembly

In the Cape Coast Metropolis, all the thirteen departments are represented to provide specialised and technical services to the Assembly. The departments, staffed with technocrats, serve as the advisory arm of the Metropolitan Assembly and the Sub-Committees. Other Agencies and Services exist in the Metropolis to provide allied services.

• Departments/Units under Metropolitan Assembly (Civil Service Institutions)

No.	Department	Location
1.	Ghana Education Service (GES)	Abease
2.	Information Service's Department	CCMA Old Office Block
3.	Department of Social Welfare	CCMA Old Office Block
4.	Department of Community Development	Ministries Block
5.	Department of Town & Country Planning	Abease (near Metro GES Office Bld.)
6.	Department of Feeder Roads	Pedu Junction
7.	Department of Parks and Gardens	Ewim (near MOFA Office)
8.	Ministry of Food and Agriculture (MOFA)	Agric (MOFA Offices), Ewim

9.	Ghana Health Service (GHS)	Red Cross Office
10.	Ghana Statistical Service	CCMA Old Office Block
11.	Department of Births and Deaths	CCMA Old Office Block
12.	NADMO	CCMA Old Office Block
13.	Department of Cooperatives	CCMA Old Office Block
14.	Department of Urban Roads	Aquarium
15.	Non-Formal Education Division	CCMA Old Office Block
16.	Forestry Services Division	Behind MOFA Regional Office

CHAPTER TWO

REPORT ON FUNDING BY SOURCES

2.0. Update on Funding Sources

The Metropolitan Assembly's sources of funds can be categorized into three (3) namely;

1. Internally Generated Funds (IGF)
2. Government of Ghana (GoG) Funds
3. Development Partners' Funds

a. Internally Generated Funds

Below are the individual items under the Internally Generated Funds and their performance over the period

1. Rates	-	GH¢ 416,639.43
2. Donor grants & reliefs	-	GH¢ -
3. Non-Governmental Agencies	-	GH¢ -
4. Grant- District	-	GH¢ 7,198,981.58
5. Capital Grants-District	-	GH¢ -
1. Lands and Royalties	-	GH¢ 92,312.72
2. Rents of land/building/house	-	GH¢ 211,925.72
3. Licenses	-	GH¢ 562,595.59
4. Fees	-	GH¢ 246,768.23
5. Fees, Penalties and Forfeit	-	GH¢ 143,933.79
6. Miscellaneous and unident. Revenue	-	GH¢ 259,245.67
7. Total	-	GH¢ 9,132,402.73

2.1. Update on Funding Sources

Table 2.1.a. Revenue by Sources

No.	Description	Amount (GH¢)			
		2015		2016	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	Rates	337,001.60	294,350.25	465,701.76	416,639.43
2.	Donor Grants & Relief	-	-	-	-
2	Non-Governmental Agencies	-	-	-	-
3	Grant- District	6,076,254.83	6,071,675.74	9,582,624.19	7,198,981.58
4	Capital Grants-District	993,345.00	-	-	-

5	Rents of land/building/house	231,000.00	281,661.61	70,000.00	92,312.72
6	Licenses	367,572.00	383,484.22	182,384.00	211,925.72
7	Lands and Royalties	222,598.31	79,570.39	533,201.20	562,595.59
8	Fees	525,000.00	326,484.22	484,950.00	246,768.23
9	Fees, Penalties and Forest	31,500.00	194,801.65	31,000.00	143,933.79
10	Miscellaneous and unindent. Revenue	73,000.00	60,360.21	407,300.00	259,245.67
Total		8,887,271.74	7,692,742.82	11,757,161.16	9,132,402.73

CHAPTER THREE

REPORT ON DISBURSEMENTS BY SOURCES

3.0 Expenditure by Sources

Table 3.1a. Expenditure by Sources as at December 31, 2016

No	Description	Amount (GH¢)					
		2014		2015		2016	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	Compensation of employees	2,013,879.00	1,832,925.50	2,187,124.30	520,682.73	2,668,506.96	2,161,166.21
2	Use of Goods and Services	1,806,313.00	1,873,064.54	1,974,833.87	852,875.79	2,243,011.27	1,365,408.57
3	Consumption of Fixed Capital	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Interest (GFS)	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Grants	-	-	21,250.38	2,126,477.95	-	-
6	Social Benefits (GFS)	4,000.00	10,735.50	12,000.00	62,720.84	5,000.00	2,115.00
7	Other Expense		765,018.02	2,283,705.35	1,597,612.57	2,124,901.42	2,525,563.71
8	Non-Financial Assets – Cap. Exp		863,891.38	2,413,107.84	2,457,612.57	4,715,741.50	2,803,387.18
9	Total		6,003,826.36	8,892,021.74	7,618,223.22	11,757,161.15	8,857,840.67

CHAPTER FOUR

REPORT ON CRITICAL DEVELOPMENT AND POVERTY ISSUES

4.1 WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT

During the year under review, the department effectively executed, regulated, supervised and monitored several services to ensure clean and healthy environment.

4.1.1 SOLID WASTE ACTIVITIES

4.1.1.1 HAULAGE OF COMMUNAL WASTE CONTAINERS

67.5% of households in CCMA rely mainly on communal waste containers while the rest rely on door to door and open crude dumps. The Cape Coast Metro Assembly has 73 12m³ -15m³ communal refuse containers at 56 locations. 68 of these containers belong to Zoomlion Ghana Ltd while the remaining 5 belong to the Assembly. 65 of the containers are skips while 8 are roll on-roll off

Zoomlion's task is to haul these containers full of refuse and dispose them at the designated dumpsite. Their failure to lift the refuse containers as frequent as possible since the beginning of the 2nd quarter of 2015 led to excessive spillover at all the sites creating very serious environmental pollution and health hazards to the communities. The Assembly is responsible for the haulage of its 5 containers.

To ensure proper and efficient collection of containers at various transfer points in the Metropolis, a tour plan was developed for the collection. See table 4.0 below for details

4.1.1.2 DOOR TO DOOR REFUSE COLLECTION SERVICE

In Cape Coast, there are 3 main door to door service operators, Zoomaliace Ltd, Zoomlion Ghana Ltd and the University of Cape Coast. University of Cape Coast provides free service for the university campus. During the year under review, door to door refuse collection expanded to cover new communities. A total of 2000 clients were served. The following communities currently have door to door services. Ola ,Pedu village ,Eyifua ,Adisadel ,C-Poly/Amisano ,Mepeasem ,Nkanfua ,Amamoma ,Kokoado ,UCC , St Augustine ,Mfantsipim , Ghana National ,Central Business District (CBD).

The following areas have been earmarked to be added to the list; Acquarium, Aboom, Manynamawu, Asikafoamantem, Kotokoraba, Ridges, Kwaprow New site. Communal containers in these areas will be taken away and every household would be hooked unto the system.

As part of the National sanitation Day activities in 2015, CCMA obtained 500 No. 240 L waste bins. To ensure cleanliness within the city, these waste bins have been placed at vantage public places to serve as a dumping place for on street solid waste and are picked twice on Mondays and Thursdays within the week. Out of the 500 No. a total of 270 have been distributed. The remaining 230 will be used for door to door services in 2016.

4.1.1.3 SOLID WASTE GENERATION/ COLLECTION

A total of 60,000 tons (app) of solid waste was disposed at Nkanfoa during the year under review. This include waste dumped into communal containers and those collected by door to door operators. This category constitutes 71.5% of waste generated as shown in table 4.5. The following is the details of trips.

71.5 % of Waste generated is dumped in communal containers and in 240L bins (WASH Masterplan 2014). This amount of waste is collected and disposed at Nkanfoa. There Annual waste generation is $60,000 \text{ tons} / 0.715 = 83,916 \text{ tons} = 90,000 \text{ tons}$

4.1.2 LIQUID WASTE MANAGEMENT

4.1.2.1 PUBLIC TOILETS

There are 70 known public toilets in Cape Coast and are all being managed privately under franchise agreement with the Assembly. In November 2015, all the franchise agreement were ended, hence the Waste management department begun processes to hand over the facilities to new set of managers. Prospective managers were allowed to purchase application forms after which they were called for an interview before the final selection.

Currently only 17 of the toilet facilities have been successfully handed over to new managers. The interview for the rest of the facilities have been put on hold owing to the fact that the former managers for those facilities are owing franchise and were given up to the end of December 2015 to pay their dept. Unfortunately only a few have been able to redeem their dept. after the date.

Before the opening of the sale of application forms, the waste management department took over the management of all the public toilets and is still managing them except those that have been given to new managers. Currently, the department is being audited on the proceeds on the toilets. See table 5.2 and table 5.3 for details on the public toilets

4.1.2.2 Drain Maintenance

Desilting of drains is part of the Zoomlion contract. Unfortunately, because of problems with staff, Zoomlion have not been regular in desilting of drains. The National Sanitation day exercise has been very helpful in drain desilting.

4.1.3 National Sanitation Day (NSD)

The NSD exercise was organized throughout the month on the first Saturday of each month.

Central Region and Cape Coast has its major National Sanitation Day exercise in August when the minister of LGRD and his entourage visited Cape Coast. Details of the NSD are found in the annual NSD report.

4.1.4 Private Sector Participation in Waste Management

Apart from Zoomlion Gh Ltd that partners the Assembly in waste management services, there are other service providers as well.

4.1.5 Challenges

To mention but a few, the waste management department face the following challenges

1. Inadequate skilled and unskilled labor force
2. Lack of Vehicle for supervision and monitoring
3. Inadequate office space
4. Gross political interference in work
5. Lack of a proper waste disposal sit

4.2 NATIONAL DISASTER MANAGEMENT ORGANISATION (NADMO)

The report is the summary of programmes and activities undertaken by the office during the year under review.

PROGRAMMES AND PROJECTS

Tree Planting

No tree planting exercise took place in the course of the year.

Desilting Exercise

Desilting exercise took place at Kwaprow by CREW during in course of the year.

CREW Project

The CCMA supported the office by tiling the floor, painting the office and also provided a ceiling fan for the CREW office. Also, the National Coordinator, Brig. Gen. Francis Vib Sanziri on his national tour paid a visit to the Cape Coast Metro office comprising the main office and he CREW office.

DISASTER CLUBS

New disaster clubs were formed in some schools in the Metropolis and some these schools are; Abura Amadyia School, Aboom AME Zion School and Imam Khomeini School at Amamoma,

DISASTER VOLUNTEER GROUP

Zonal Coordinators have formed new DVG's in their respective zones. The size of the DVG's ranged from 4 to 10 so it was easy to have pockets of these groups in the same community. In the year under review, the following groups were recorded in the identified communities; Amanfo East (3), Ebubonko (3), Mpeasem (3) and Akotokyir (3). Member participation in these groups keep dwindling due to the absence of some form of remuneration for members.

DISASTERS

Man-made

Road accident at Tantri while some fishermen at Arofo Epoano lost their fishing net when a fishing boat suspected to have hailed from Tema moved over their cast out nets. The propeller of the fishing boat is deemed to have destroyed the net.

Fire Incident - Areas of frequent fire disasters in the year under review include Aboom, Pedu Villiage, Maxwell Rab, Ntsin and Ayikoo Ayikoo. Potential places where fire hazard can occur are markets/commercial centers, filling stations, communities and institutions.

Hydromet and Rainstorms

The current state of tidal waves is low in the Metropolis

Storm drains situation – WASH project is preparing to undertake drainage construction in Kwaprow and Abura.

Only one rainstorm was recorded during the quarter.

Sand Winning

Places where sand winning is done are;

Along streams or rivers like Kakum and Anta.

In communities like Ankaful, Dahia, Efutu, Brimsu, Brofoyedru, Amanful, Bakaano, Ola and Abakam/Duakor.

Others

Other potential hazards are;

Weak buildings within the metropolis

Old and weak trees along the street and within the communities

Weak coconut trees along the coastline or beaches

NATURAL

Tidal Wave

Tidal waves normally take place along the coastline or beaches like Abakam, Duakar, Okyesu, and Ola, Bakaano, Eyitsuwudo, Amanful, Brofoyedur, Amowakofua, and Ekon communities. In the year under review, no such incidence was recorded.

Erosion

Erosion has taken place along the coastline or beaches, Anokyen, Lighthouse, Aboom School, AME Zion School, Mensah Sarbah, and some few communities like Apewosika, Amamoma and Kwaprow. In the year under review, no such incidence was recorded.

RAINFALL

Flood

In the year under review, most floods were recorded between May to July and in all, a total eleven (11) incidences of flooding was recorded. Flood prone areas in the metropolis include Amamoma, Kwaprow, Adisadel and Ankafu. A summary of the number of victims, items destroyed and estimated cost can be found in the table below.

Disaster Occurrence

In all, thirty-six (36) disasters were recorded during the year under review; Eleven (11) hydromets disasters, nineteen (19) domestic fire disasters and Six (6) human disasters including collapsed walls and roofing's. These disasters affected Six hundred and twenty-nine victims comprising Fifty-two (52) male adult, Forty-three (43) female adult, Two hundred and fifty-five (255) male children and Two hundred and seventy-nine (279) female children. Estimated cost in all disasters stood at Two hundred and Thirty-One thousand, three hundred and eighty-four Cedis (GHS 231,384).

Type of Disaster	Occurrence	Affected Persons				Property Destroyed	Estimated cost (GHC)
		Adult		Children			
		M	F	M	F		
Rainstorm	11	16	09	244	264	Personal belongings, TVs, Mattresses, Computers, etc	109,980
Domestic fire	19	22	27	08	12	Personal belonging, TV, TV boards, furniture, tools for work, cash household items, sound systems, etc	83,350
Human disaster	06	14	07	03	03	Phones, carpentry shop, kiosk, laptop, electrical gadgets, etc	38,054
Total	36	52	43	255	279		231,384

RELIEF

Types of Relief Items

No relief items were received and distributed in the course of the quarter.

CHALLENGES

No vehicle for office use

Lack of fund to rehabilitate the Agric office and EWS WEBOC Center for use

Lack of remuneration for the members of the DVG'S

RECOMMENDATION

It is strongly recommended that the office is provided with office vehicle to enable it operates efficiently.

In addition, the office recommends that relief items for disaster victims should be provided.

4.2 GHANA NATIONAL FIRE SERVICES

4.3.1 Staffing

Rank	Male	Female	Sub-Total
DOI	1	-	1
DOII	-	-	-
DOIII	-	-	-
ADOI	-	-	-
ADOII	3	-	3
STNOI/GOI	17	1	18
STNOII/GOII	8	2	10
ASTNO/DGO	2	-	2
SUBO/AGO	2	2	4
LFM/LFW	10	3	13
FM/FW	4	1	5
RFM/RFW	1	-	1
Total	<u>48</u>	<u>9</u>	<u>57</u>

FAMILY RECONC.			12	4				10	3					1	2		
CHILD NEGLECT																	
CHILD DELINQUENCY																	
SPOUSAL ABUSE																	
CHILD ABUSE																	
ELOPEMENT/CHILD MARRIAGE																	
ABANDONMENT																	
CHILD TRAFFICKING																	
GENERAL ADVICE/ WELFARE				15				9	6								
TOTALS																	

SOCIO-ECONOMIC BACKGROUND- Type of work parents are doing, home conditions, estimated income level;

Most of the female clients are either unemployed or petty traders. The men are either taxi drivers, fishermen or engaged in small income earning activities.

GEOGRAPHICAL LOCATION-which community is the case coming from?

Cases in this district usually come from Abura, Pedu, Amamoma and all the other communities.

ETHNIC ORIGIN-What is the ethnic origin of the client?

The clients are usually Fantis

DAY CARE CENTRES

No. of registered centres	No. of renewed centres	No. of newly registered centres in the quarter/year	No. of children in centres		No. of trained caregivers	No. of untrained Caregivers	No. of caregivers trained in the quarter /year	Category of day care centre		
			SEX					A	B	C
			M	F						
11	24	34					3	23	43	

How many day care caregivers have been trained in the quarter/year under review?

One Daycare Caregivers training was organized during the quarter

Do they have records keeping books?

Most schools that were visited have record keeping books.

What are their sources of income?

What kind of assistance do they need?

Financial support and the acquisition of assistive devices

other information

ASSISTANCE TO PWDs

NO. OF BENEFICIARIES		CASH RECEIVED (DACF 2%)		CASH ASSISTANCE FROM (PHILANTHROPISTS/NGOS)		NO. APRENTICED AND ASSISTED		NO. ASSISTED WITH MOBILE DEVICES	
M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F

Two disbursements were made by the Department of Social Welfare for the beneficiaries of the various associations of Persons With Disability

HOSPITAL WELFARE SERVICES

TYPE OF SERVICES PROVIDED	BF		NEW		CLOSED		REMAINING		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Counselling with patients and relatives										
Medico-social reports written			1	1						
Contact with relatives										
Recommended for free treatment			1	1						
Referred to community health for supervision										
Assisted to pay fees/cash assistance										
Discharged to CDI/institutional care										
Referred to orthopaedic centres										
Abandoned patients										
Community/Foster care										
Supplied with clothing										
Referred to other agencies										
Assisted/Arranged for blood transfusion										
Assisted to Collect salaries										
Absconding cases										
Sent to children's home										
Relatives traced to for collection and burial										
Recommended for pauper burial										
Discharged to relatives										
Contact tracing										
Cases referred to DSW field staff										
Medical examination										
Citizens Advisory Bureau (CAB)										
Assisted to register with NHIS										
Other										
TOTALS			1	1						

NON GOVERNMENTAL ORGANISATIONS (NGO)

No. of NGO's with Renewed certificates	No. of newly registered NGO's in the quarter/year
25	16

Twenty -Five (25) NGO's renewed their certificate while sixteen (16) new NGO's registered with the department. The department also organised a workshop targeting NGOs operating in the metropolitan area. The NGO's were advised to coordinate their efforts in their attempt to help alleviate the plights of the people.

4.4.1.23 Cross cutting issues

(a) HIV/AIDS:

HIV/AIDS prevalence has generally increased in 2013. The general HIV testing and counselling of people in the Metropolis has recorded 15.2% of a total number tested in 2013 from 9.2 in 2012. The prevention of mother to child transmission (PMTCT) which involves the testing of pregnant women was 1%, a slight decrease of 1.1% from 2012. The females as usual were more than twice the number of males who tested positive.

Trend of sex distribution of new HIV/AIDS case in 2011-2013. The table below depicts the trend:

HIV/AIDS CASES

Year	Male	Female
2011	102	239
2012	111	190
2013	118	243
Total	331	672

Source: GHS 2014, Annual Performance Report. Cape Coast

From the table, what can be deduced is that, the reported cases of HIV/AIDS in the Metropolis between 2011 and 2013 is 672, including 331 males and 672 females. (These reported cases are from only sentinel centres, the non-reported cases are hidden).

(b) Teenage Pregnancy:

(c) Teenage pregnancy and school dropout is becoming a serious development issue in the Metropolis. The causes of this, which also relates closely to the prevalence of HIV/AIDS and its related opportunistic diseases like STD's can be attributed to the following:

- Inadequate parental support to the teens
- Parental neglect care and control
- Truancy in school attendance
- Poverty
- Indecent exposure especially during festivals like the Fetu Afahye.

The table below depicts the trend of the menace between 2011 and 2013. Interventions must be targeted towards the stemming of the menace in the Metropolis:

Teen Pregnancy

Year	Age (10-14yrs)	Age (15-19yrs)	Total
2011	5	668	673
2012	10	628	638
2013	9	579	588

Source: GHS 2014, Annual Report.

VULNERABILITY ANALYSIS

Over the years prejudice in our cultures has resulted in discrimination, exclusion and marginalization for people living with disability (PWD) and ailments like HIV/AIDS, Epilepsy, Tuberculosis etc. Such people have not been involved in planning and decision making for a long time. Policies and programmes have not been made to take care of their needs all over the years.

In the past decade, a lot of activities and interventions to mainstream disability have been put in place; hence issues of gender, women, children and disability have come to the fore in local governance. The Functional Organisation Assessment Tool (FOAT) has identified the gap hence the need to make vulnerability one of its assessment indicators for all Metropolitan, Municipal and District Assembly Assessments.

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY & TYPES

PEOPLE WITH DISABILITY

From the Table (Table.....) 4226(2.5%) out of the total population of Cape Coast Metropolis (169,894) are people with one or more disabilities (PWD).

DISABILITY AND ECONOMIC ACTIVITY STATUS

In the Cape Coast Metropolis 88.9% of all PWD's are aged 15years and more. About 2 out of 5 (42.4%) of all PWDs, 15years and older in the Metropolis are employed whiles slightly more than half (53.1%) are economically not active. Among the economically active, 4.5% are unemployed with slightly more males than females.

About three out of every 10 PWDs who have intellectual or physical disabilities are employed compared to 46.5% of their counter parts suffer slight disability. PWDs with hearing (5.6%) and emotional (5.4%) are more likely than others to be employed. Similar patterns are observed among the male and female PWDs with slightly more females (54.3%) reporting to be economically not active than males (51.7%).

CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES

There are growing concerns about climate change and the degradation of the ecosystem and biodiversity in the Metropolis. Very conspicuous areas where the degradation is marked are in the areas of agricultural land use systems. The age long method of slash and burn practices are still very rampant in the farming communities, there are frequent bush fires and illegal logging activities in the forest areas. Again in the coastal areas, there is sand winning and quarrying activities which have led to coastal erosion with all its attendant problems.

Marine fishing activities are also not sustainable, leading to over fishing and depletion of the fish stock. The Fosu lagoon has been polluted with chemical and industrial waste from the mechanical artisans at siwdu and other solid and liquid waste from the numerous storm drains that feed into the lagoon.

The total effect of these practices are manifested on the Metropolitan economy as

- Loss of livelihood for the inhabitants i.e. The farming lands become insufficient and less fertile for agriculture, thus leading to poverty.

- The lagoon which was a source of livelihood for the fisher folk has declined, the fish is depleted, leading to mass poverty.
- Forest resources- timber flora and fauna have also depleted thus making some rivers to dry up partially or permanently especially in the dry season.

Green Economy

In the light of the issues triggered by the very unsustainable way of exploiting the natural resources- forests, rivers, marine fish, sand and stones, plants and animals, it is feared that the future generation is at risk of not meeting anything left, hence there is going to be poverty and food insecurity in the next years if nothing is done to halt the trend or to mitigate the effects of unsustainable development which is becoming the business as usual.

Mainstreaming Green Economy into Development

In order to mitigate the effects of climate change on our economy now and in the future, the following interventions should be addressed in our programmes hence forth:

1. Education and sensitization of the citizenry on the effects of climate change.
2. Implementation of measures to sustainably utilize our natural resources.eg.
 - Enactment of bye-laws on sanitation and tree felling.
 - Enactment and implementation of laws to regulate fishing practices both in the inland river bodies and in the marine zones.
 - Restoration of the Fosu lagoon
 - Organisation of bush fire awareness campaigns
3. Strengthen the capacity of Agricultural Extension Officers and farmer Associations to adopt best land use practices in farm land exploitation, and conservation agriculture practices.

1. Support private sector investments in aquaculture and enhancing fish species management
2. Improving infrastructure for food storage and processing and exports.
3. Diversify the economy by supporting other potential income bringing areas like tourism and eco-tourism.
4. Construction of feeder roads to link food & fish production areas to the market centres.
5. Promote value addition techniques in order to increase incomes.
6. Subject all development projects to a very serious strategic environmental assessment (SEA) in order to determine the negative impacts these projects will have on livelihoods and find ways to mitigate these effects.

4.5. METROPOLITAN INFORMATION SERVICE

4.5.1. Activities

The department embarked on educational and sensitisation campaigns on a lot of issues such as sanitation, environmental cleanliness, and tax obligations, among others. Some of the campaigns are:

- 14-day public education on necessary measures to prevent unforeseen eventualities.
- 14- day public education of 18 fishing communities on the changing of the premix colour to blue, education campaign on capitation grant, school feeding programme and National youth Employment Programme, Global launch of Hand wash with soap, instant justice, teenage pregnancy and need for peace and unity in the communities.

4.5.2. Challenges

- Lack of ICT gadgets to enhance administrative work
- Lack of in-service training for staff
- Problems of equipments, that is, frequent break down of projectors and cinema van.
- Lack of collaboration between the department and other departments in the Metropolis.
- Problems of revenue mobilisation.

4.6. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT

4.6.1. Staffing

The staff strength is currently 14, made up of four (4) females and ten (10) males during the year under review.

4.6.2. Activities

The department continued activities in the process of evaluation and granting of building permits in the Cape Coast Metropolis.

4.6.3. Challenges

- Due to lack of funds and building materials, the routine maintenance of Government's estate was affected.
- The department also need a project vehicle to facilitate its development control activities.

4.8. GHANA EDUCATION SERVICE (GES) - Metropolitan Education Directorate

4.8.1. Staffing situation

Total approved staff establishment	61
Teaching staff	30
Non – teaching staff	28
Staff at post	58
Vacancy	4

4.8.2. Number of Schools by Types/Levels in the Metropolis

4.8.2.1. Basic Schools in the Metropolis

Table4.8.2.1. Number of Basic Schools in Metropolis

Schools	Public	Private	Total
Kindergarten	55	35	90

Primary	63	30	93
Junior	57	18	75
Grand Total	175	83	258

4.8.2.2. Senior High Schools in the Metropolis

Table 4.8.2.2. Number of Senior High Schools by Types in the Metropolis

Schools	Senior High School	Technical/ Vocational	Total
Public	10	3	13
Private	3	6	9
Grand Total	13	9	22

4.8.3. Enrolment in Schools in the Metropolis

4.8.3.1. Enrolment in Public Schools

Table 4.8.3.1a. Enrolment in Public KGs

Level	Male	Female	Total
Kindergarten 1	1,393	1,486	2,879
Kindergarten 2	1,076	1,116	2,192
Grand Total	2,469	2,602	5,071

Table 4.8.3.1b. Enrolment in Primary Schools

Level	Male	Female	Total
Primary 1	580	460	1040
Primary 2	560	489	1049
Primary 3	528	460	988
Primary 4	478	452	916
Primary 5	452	457	909
Primary 6	468	429	897
Grand total	3066	2733	5799

Table 4.8.3.2c. Enrolment in Private Junior High Schools

Level	Male	Female	Total
-------	------	--------	-------

JHS 1	494	485	979
JHS 2	457	493	950
JHS 3	462	445	907
Grand Total	1413	1423	2836

Table 4.8.3.2d. Enrolment in Private Senior High Schools

Level	Male	Female	Total
SHS 1	304	336	640
SHS 2	276	364	640
SHS 3	276	391	667
Total	856	1,091	1947

4.8.3.3. Guidance and Counselling Activities

Candidates who were not placed in any senior high school and those who were not comfortable with their placement were counselled. The counsellor attended programmes organised by the local government for selected schools. The selected schools benefitted from a number of projects including construction of classroom blocks, boreholes, and KVIP among others. A workshop on leadership for learning was organised for selected Circuits Supervisors from the region at the Ghana Education Staff Development Institute at Ajumako from 16th to 19th November, 2014.

4.8.3.4. Language and Culture Unit.

The Inter-District Festival of Arts came off successfully at the Centre for National Culture (CNC) from 15th to 17th July; 2014. The officer led a team of six officers to attend a national workshop on literacy acceleration in Kumasi from 6th to 15th August, 2014. The coordinator also attended a general meeting for basic schools cultural association at Aggrey Memorial School on 3rd June, 2014. The modus operandi for the Metropolitan Team met on the 22nd May and finalised preparations for the Regional Festival of Arts for 26th to 27th June, 2014.

4.8.3.5. Agricultural and Environment Unit

The officer assisted some members of ECO in the monitoring of the Arbor week celebration from 1st to 5th June 2014 in some basic schools. The officer represented the Metropolitan Director on the field inspection on farms for the awards.

4.8.3.6. School Health Education Programme (SHEP)

The officer distributed letters on HIV/AIDS, and Cholera alert from 15th May to 26th May 2014. Sensitisation programme on trachoma was also organised for all head teachers. Health talks and health programmes were organised for schools in which 435 teachers and pupils benefitted. On the 28th to 30th of May, 2014 immunisation of all children less than five years in the Nurseries, KGs and the community was organised. The officer also attended a workshop on cerebral palsy at Ye Ye Kor School from 21st April to 4th May, 2014.

4.8.3.7. Girl- Child Education

On October 6th 2014, Ms Petronella Acquaye took over as the new girl child coordinator for the metropolitan education directorate, Cape Coast. During her familiarisation visit, she sensitised students on the adolescent sexual reproductive health, personal hygiene, menstrual hygiene, teenage pregnancy, relationships, drug abuse and pre-marital sex. Awareness of girl child education was also created through the media.

4.8.3.8. Accounts Units

Total amount received during the year under review was 8,607.82 and expended as follows:

Table 4.8.3.8a. Expenditure per Sector

Sector	Administration	P.E	Service
Central	GH¢1,814.56	-	-
Pre-School	GH¢6,52.22	-	-
Primary	GH¢3,408.71	-	-
JHS	GH¢2,732.12	-	--
Total	GH¢8,607.82	-	-

4.9. Recommendations

- Funds for activities need to be released timely for effect.
- There is the urgent need to get the University to align their programme schedules to the calendar of the schools to eliminate the unhealthy situation where teachers leave the classrooms for sandwich courses.
- There is the need to continue with the sensitization of the public on the importance of Technical/ Vocational education.
- The Metropolitan Assembly and faith based organizations should be encouraged to assist in the provision of workshops, and tools and equipment to enhance effective teaching and learning of Technical /Vocational subjects.
- Regular INEST should be organized for TVET teachers.
- There is the need to intensify supervision and monitoring in schools.

4.10. GHANA HEALTH SERVICE (GHS)

KEY CHALLENGES

- Inadequate or lack of review and update of TB Register
- Lack of follow-up of TB cases
- Low EPI Coverage
- High Drop-out Rate in EPI Antigens
- Weak Community-based Surveillance System
- Delay in Weekly and Monthly Report Submission
- Delay in the release of funds for Programmes
- Non submission of reports
- Inadequate resource
- Inadequate Midwives.
- Acute shortage of family planning contraceptives sometimes.
- Akotokyir CHPS still not fully functional
- High defaulter rate of malnourished cases
- Urgent renovation of the center
- Irregular flow of non – programme funds (GOG & SBS)

- Difficulty in absorbing casual staff as permanent staff on government pay roll

KEY ACTIVITIES IMPLEMENTED

- Trained 45 Staff on the Revised Malaria drug policy.
- Trained 62 Staff on T.B /HIV management
- Implemented Mass –Deworming for School Children.
- Conducted In-service Training on CMAM for 18 Health Staff.
- Conducted 3 rounds of NID
- Trained some category of staff in data management from the hospitals and the health centres
- Strengthened Private institutions to be committed to report submission.
- Trained 100 Staff on Post-Partum family Planning
- Organised sensitization on Family Planning/ Teenage Pregnancy for organised groups.
- Undertook LLITN hang –up campaign.
- Community based growth promotion implemented in 26 communities
- Community based management of acute malnutrition programme implemented in the district

4.11 ANNEX A: INFORMATION CONTENT FOR KEY PERFORMANCE AREAS

- public health services
- disease control
- communicable diseases

The Cape Coast Metro organised a refresher training for health staff in both public and private facilities in Tuberculosis and HIV/AIDS due to the lack of follow-up of TB cases and to update the skill of staff in order for them to also text HIV/AIDS patients for TB.

From the graph above, it can be in 2010 there was an increase in the T.B. cure rate (90.1%) as compared with 2013 (89%) and 2014 (73%) respectively.

MATERNAL INDICATORS

Trend of Maternal Death

INDICATOR	2012	2013	2014
No. of Maternal Death	7	8	11
Maternal Death Audited	7	8	9
MMR	2.0/1000	2.3/1000	2.7/1000

From the table above, the number of Maternal Death recorded has been increasing over the years. In 2011, there were eleven (11) maternal deaths indicating that 2 to 3 pregnant women die out of every 1000 women who were pregnant in 2014. The number people whose HB's are checked at registration and at terms has shown an increase over the years from the graph above. A high number of women have recorded <11gm/dl at registration and at terms which means that a high number are at risk of losing their babies during delivery indicating a high number of anaemia in pregnancy.

4.11 SCHOOL HEALTH

From the graph above, percentage of school children examined has reduced in 2014 (85.7) as compared to 2010 (88.8).

CLINICAL SERVICES/INSTITUTIONAL CARE

Population to Doctor Ratio and Population to Nurse Ratio

YEAR	POPULATION	POPULATION TO DOCTOR RATIO	POPULATION TO NURSE RATIO
2011	159,205	6634	380
2010	145,388	22272	380
2009	142,398	9493	749

The population to doctor ratio in 2014 was 6634 showing improvements over 2013 and 2011 ratios even though there has been an increase in population. However, in the case of population to nurse ratio it was 380 per nurse in 2014 which is also a good improvement. The situation has become better as population has increase along with the number of doctors and nurses.

Distribution of Ten Top Causes of OPD Attendance (2009-2011)

NO.	CASES	2012	%	2013	%	2014	%
1	Malaria	134229	35	115924	38	109164	49
2	Other ARI	53897	14	39708	13	26035	12
3	Hypertension	17853	5	15436	5	11434	5
4	Skin Disease & Ulcer	17141	5	14158	5	8374	4
5	Diarrhoea Diseases	14166	4	12687	4	8284	4
6	Rheumatism and Joint Pains	11742	3	8616	3	3710	2
7	Acute Urinary Tract	11679	3	5582	2	2371	1
8	Anaemia	9151	2	9605	3	2898	1
9	Acute Eye Infection	8132	2	4374	1	2746	1
10	Intestinal Worm	6040	2	6949	2	4088	2
	Others	95262	25	75539	24	45348	28

From the table above, malaria, other ARI and hypertension have remained the top three diagnoses over the three years periods. Intestinal worm has also appear in the top ten diagnosis in 201

TEN TOP CAUSES OF ADMISSION (2013-2014)

NO.	CASES	2013	2014
1	MALARIA	1460	1552
2	PREG. & RELATED COMPLICATI	518	678
3	HYPERTENSION	288	225
4	ANEAMIA	263	384
5	GASTRO ENTERITIS	260	169
6	OTHER DIARROEA DISEASES	124	2
7	URTI	117	84
8	PNEUMONIA	107	78
9	TUBERCULOSIS	102	80
10	HERNIA	11	78

Malaria, pregnancy and related complications, hypertension and anaemia has remain the top 4 causes of admission from 2013-2014.

DISTRIBUTION OF TEN TOP CAUSES OF DEATH (2010-2014)

CASES	2011	2010
MALARIA	58	84
ANAEMIA	35	49
TUBERCULOSIS	35	30
HYPERTENSION	27	23
NEONATAL SEPSIS	27	18
CVA	15	15
AIDS	11	11
PNEUMONIA	9	13
GASTRO ENTERITIS	6	8
TYPHOID	3	3

NATIONAL HEALTH INSURANCE

In line with the National Policy of setting up the district Schemes throughout Ghana, the Schemes would employ scientific means of increasing its membership, and managing the financial resources effectively to provide continuous services to its clients.

CHALLENGES

- ▶ Lack of co-operation by some healthcare providers
 - ▶ Abuse of lay down procedures by health insurance clients.
 - ▶ Lack of office accommodation.
 - ▶ Late submission of claims
 - ▶ Failure to stamp and sign the pregnant women laboratory form by our health providers.
- Double registration by our pregnant women

HUMAN RESOURCE

Staff strength for the Metropolitan Health Directorate -2009 to 2011

FACILITY	2012	2013	2014
Ewim Health Centre	88	88	79
Ekon	-	3	4
Nkanfoa	-	4	3
Brofoyedur	-	5	5
Adisadel Health Centre	52	67	49
Brimsu	-	5	4
Metro Health Directorate	15	25	22
UCC	4	4	6
RCH	54	23	20
Efutu Community Clinic	10	9	10
Aged Clinic	-	-	9
Total	223	229	208

4.13. Building

Currently a new CHPS compound is under construction at Nkanfoa which is about 90% completed. A maternity, laboratory unities and a staff quarters are also under construction at Efutu which are all 85% completed. Another new CHPS compound has reached the foundation level at Legion which the funds are from the profit made from the sale of premix fuel.

4.18. DEPARTMENT OF URBAN ROADS (DUR)

4.18.1. Introduction:

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Roads Unit is responsible for the maintenance of 220.83km of roads. This is made of 124.53km of paved roads and 96.6km of unpaved roads.

4.18.2. Activities

The department carried out maintenance activities like pothole patching, culvert cleaning, green area maintenance, and traffic light maintenance. Six (6) periodic maintenance projects are in

progress. Two (2) projects are substantially completed and within the defect liability period. Two (2) periodic maintenance projects have been abandoned.

4.19. SCHOOL FEEDING PROGRAMME

4.19.1. Introduction:

The school Feeding Programme is currently operational in seven basic schools in the Metropolis. There has been no change in the number of schools from the previous year. The enrollment figures for the schools for 2014/2015 and 2014/2015 are shown in following tables:

Table 4.19.1a. Enrollment in Schools with the School Feeding Programme 2008/2009

SCHOOL	KG 2014/2015			PRIMARY 2014/2015			KG 2014/2015			PRIMARY 2014/2015		
	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T	M	F	T
Nyinasin	87	71	158	153	147	300	39	51	90	174	152	326
Kubease	21	17	38	95	108	203	24	22	46	94	96	190
St. Andrews	45	53	98	102	75	177	40	46	86	82	87	169
Amanful Catholic Boys	39	11	50	281	-	281	69	21	90	252	-	252
Police Experimental	38	25	63	69	57	126	25	24	49	73	56	129
Jacob Wilson Sey	65	46	111	120	108	228	51	34	85	131	119	250
Philip Quaake Boys	-	-	-	165	-	165	-	-	-	231	-	231
Total	295	223	518	985	495	1,480	248	198	446	1,027	510	1,547

4.19.2. Impact of the School Feeding Programme

The KG enrolment was lower in 2014/2015 but the primary school enrolment for both boys and girls increased compared to the figures for 2014/2015. This intervention has therefore enabled the schools to retain pupils

4.20. HEALTH INSURANCE SCHEME

Table 4.20a. Health Insurance Scheme

No.	Registration	2014	2015
-----	--------------	------	------

1.	• Total Registered Members	41,437	20,717
2.	• Total Registered (Males)	20,586	7,716
3.	• Total Registered (Females)	20,851	13,001
4.	• Total Registered (Adults i.e. 17-69)	19,208	9,829
5.	• Total Registered (Adults i.e. 17-69) Males	9,382	4,578
6.	• Total Registered (Adults i.e. 17-69) Females	9,826	5,251
7.	• Total Registered (Children)	20,196	5,487
8.	• Total Registered (Children) Males	9,863	2,565
9.	• Total Registered (Children) Females	10,333	2,922
10.	• Total Registered (Aged i.e. 70+)	1,538	1,335
11.	• Total Registered (Aged i.e. 70+) Males	664	573
12.	• Total Registered (Aged i.e. 70+) Females	874	762
13.	• Total No. Issued with ID Cards	17,388	1,597
14.	• Fully paid members (Total)	12,449	8,535
15.	• Fully paid members (Males)	6,231	3,985
16.	• Fully paid members (Females)	6,218	4,550
17.	• Partly Paid Members (Total)	1,905	N/A
18.	• Partly Paid Members (Males)	526	N/A
19.	• Partly Paid Members (Females)	533	N/A
20.	• SSNIT Contributors	N/A	N/A
21.	• SSNIT Pensioners	N/A	N/A
22.	• Indigents		
23.	• Total that visited Health Facilities	11,037	25,2463
24.	• Total Amount (Premium) collected	465,004.00	248,042.50
25.	• Total amount paid to facilities	N/A	3353975.55
26.	• Subsidy received from NHIS Council	N/A	2475658.84
27.	• Utilisation Trend (Total)	N/A	N/A
28.	• Utilisation Trend (OPD)	N/A	N/A
29.	• Utilisation Trend (IPD)	N/A	N/A

4.21. HIV & AIDS

4.21.1. Introduction

Seven (7) health institutions are involved in the HIV/AIDS activities. These are;

- Central Regional Hospital
- Cape Coast Metropolitan Hospital
- University of Cape Coast Hospital
- Ewim Urban Health Centre
- Adisadel Urban Health Centre
- Cape Coast Reproductive and Child Health Centre
- Efutu Community Health Clinic

The above mentioned facilities undertake counseling and testing on voluntarily and clinically as well as PMTCT.

4.21.2. Clinical Management

Clients suspected to be having HIV/AIDS or who present symptoms are counseled and tested. They go through both pre and post test counseling. The reactive ones referred to the people living with HIV/AIDS Clinic.

4.21.3. Blood Screening

Under these practice there are two (2) groups;

- The replacement donors.
- The voluntary donors.

The replacement donors come to replace blood given to their relatives and it is through this they are detected. Hepatitis 'B' is also screened before they donate.

The voluntary donors, the blood organizer go round to solicit for people to donate. These people normally come from institutions and other individuals. These blood are later screened, the wholesome ones taken and the unwholesome ones discarded.

4.21.4. Health Education

Education is on-going in the Metropolis both at the hospital level and in the communities. In collaboration with the Metropolitan Assembly and four (4) NGO's some activities took place in the year under review.

- The NGO's (ALCO Project, WAPCAS, GTZ, and Anglican Mission) embarked on VCT in Ten (10) communities.
 - The Regional and Metropolitan HIV/AIDS committee embark on VCT in six (6) communities.
 - Sensitization of people on VCT, PMTCT and the menace of the HIV/AIDS by the team in the Cape Coast Metropolis.
 - Air time and Radio discussion.
 - Cultural display on HIV/AIDS by the Regional HIV/AIDS committee.
 - Ghana Aids Commission in collaboration with Ghana Health Service embarked on "Know your status campaign" in twelve (12) communities.
- Collaboration with NGO's and Metropolitan Assembly
ALCO Project, WAPCAS, Anglican Mission, Regional and Metropolitan Assembly embarked on "Know your status Campaign". This has gone a long way in identifying and diagnosing early those who were having the virus and care offered.

Table 4.21.4b. Summary of Activities

Service	CRH	CCMH	UCCH	EUHC	AUHC	CCRCHC	EFUTU	NGO	Assembly	PPAG	Total
Diagnostic Referrals	654	240	253	50	4	10	19	-	-	-	1230
VCT/ Walk In	1480	255	123	34	51	1893	24	2111	1525	60	7556
Pretest Counseling	2134	495	376	84	55	1903	43	2111	1525	60	8786
No. Tested	2114	495	372	84	53	1903	27	2111	1525	60	8744
No. VCT Positive	33	6	1	4	2	8	-	45	34	2	135
No. Diagnostic Positive	135	95	26	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	279

No. PMTCT Pre-tested	956	820	636	1137	857	-	56	-	-	24	4486
No. PMTCT Tested	956	820	635	1137	857	-	52	-	-	24	4481
No. PMTCT Positive	71	31	6	19	8	-	-	-	-	-	135
No. of ANC women taking Nevirapine	53	22	4	16	-	-	-	-	-	-	95
No. taking Nevirapine in Labour	40	13	1	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	59
No. of Babies on NVP	40	13	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	54
No. of mother baby pair took NVP	40	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	43
Grand total clients	3070	1315	1007	1221	910	1903	79	2111	1525	84	13225
Grand total clients Positive	239	132	33	45	11	8	-	45	34	2	549

- Total clients tested in 2013 - **5271**
- Total positive in 2014 - **483**
- Total clients tested in 2013 - **3245**
- Total clients positive in 2014 - **434**

Table 4.21.4c. Age Group and Sex Distribution of HIV/AIDS Case in C/C Metropolis comparing

Age	2012			2013			2014		
	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	M	F	Total
0 – 4	-	-	-	1	2	3	-	4	4
5 – 9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
10 – 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
15 - 19	3	8	11	1	-	1	-	-	-
20 – 24	4	12	16	1	1	2	-	5	5
25 – 29	4	18	22	2	4	6	2	12	14
30 – 34	10	20	32	2	8	10	6	27	33
35 – 39	10	24	34	2	1	3	6	13	19
40 – 44	2	4	6	1	2	3	3	13	16
45 – 49	3	1	4	2	2	4	1	3	4
50 – 54	-	-	-	5	7	12	6	4	10
55 -59	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5
60+	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	8	10

Total	38	88	126	17	28	45	30	122	17
--------------	-----------	-----------	------------	-----------	-----------	-----------	-----------	------------	-----------

Table 4.21.4d. Age Group And Sex Distributed Of HIV/AIDS Cases Counseled and Tested in the Cape Coast Metropolis

Age Group	No. of Cases		
	Male	Female	Total
0 - 4	-	-	-
5 – 9	9	7	16
10 – 14	2	3	6
15 – 19	3	7	10
20 – 24	14	41	55
25 – 29	15	84	99
30 – 34	25	88	113
35 – 39	31	60	91
40 – 44	24	32	56
45 – 49	15	41	56
50 – 54	15	31	46
55 – 59	-	-	-
60+	1	1	2
Total	154	395	549

N. B

- PMTCT - 135
- VCT - 414
- Diagnostic - 279
- Walk – In - 135
- Total - 549**

4.21.5. Challenges

- Double counting of cases.
- Poor capturing of data by sub-districts especially cases living in Cape Coast Metropolis.
- Poor resourcing of HIV Coordinator.
- Late and incomplete submission of reports.
- Inability to meet counsellors due to lack of funds.

- Most counsellors do not own the PMTCT programme as theirs as such refuse to administer Nevirapine to the infected clients and their babies.

4.21.6. Way Forward

- Quarterly meeting with counsellors.
- Refresher training for counsellors.
- Quarterly facility supervision.
- Strengthen sensitization to promote counselling and testing (VCT)
- Support and counselling services to infected and affected P.L.W.H.A.
- Quarterly meeting with counselors
- Refresher training into the area of data capturing to improve the quality of reports and to minimize double counting
- Monthly supervision of counselors in their facilities
- Strengthen sensitization to promote voluntary counseling and testing (VCT)
- Support and counseling services to infected and affected PLWHA

4.21.6. Recommendation

- HIV Coordinator should be adequately resourced.
- Organize workshops on data collection for Health staff
- Emphasize the importance of early diagnosis through the assess of VCT
- Meetings
- There has been a series of meetings at the Regional and Metropolitan Assemblies
- Collaboration with NGOs and District Assembly.

4.22. Vulnerable and excluded

4.22.1. People with Disability

4.22.1.1. Activities

- Held monthly CCMA/FPDA Joint Forum meetings
- Delivery of training programme for teachers, educationalists and a school nurse in awareness of cerebral palsy and therapy techniques (April 2014)

- Development of an Action Plan to improve quality of life of children with Cerebral Palsy and their families.
- Successful bid for funding to build a Learning and Development Centre for children with Cerebral Palsy, and commissioning of its construction.
- Continued identification of Children with Cerebral Palsy.
- Delivery of training programme to teach local people techniques for making equipment for children with cerebral palsy (November 2014)
- Began liaison with Netherlands project which is designing wheelchairs for disabled children in Ghana.
- Began liaison with Netherlands NGO that provides financial support to disabled children and their families.
- Arranged for children with Cerebral Palsy and their families to attend a Christmas Party at Korle-Bu Hospital, to meet other parents and also to view the new physiotherapy department available there.
- Arranged for disabled children and their families to attend a Christmas party in neighbouring village on Christmas day.
- Supported the activities for celebration of International Day of the Disabled (3rd December)
- Identified partners in programme to investigate the eyesight of 120 children identified as having problems in schools, and raised funds to deliver the programme.
- Developed a programme with Business Advisory Centre (BAC-NBSSI) to train associations of People with Disabilities in business and financial skills so that they can establish social enterprises for the employment of their members and other disabled people, and began seeking funding.
- Participated in first workshop for members of new NGO for people with Intellectual Disability.
- Developed proposals for the terms of reference, the operation and the membership of the new Mainstreaming Disability Sub-Committee of the Assembly.
- Liaison with local NGO providing employment for women to advocate for inclusion of disabled people.
- Continued supporting Special Education coordinator in thinking strategically about role and development of programmes.

- Facilitated raising of sponsorship for young man with intellectual disability to begin “apprenticeship” with shoemaker.
- Continued working with Assembly Officers over allocation of Common Fund to PWDS – included development of DACF commitment planning spreadsheet for use by MCD. After 2 quarters, amount received by DACF slightly about 2% and actual amount more than double amount received in 2009. (GHc8,500)
- Supported Associations of PWDS in meeting with representative of Finnish Disability Foundation or funding of projects in Ghana.
- Worked with local NGO for disabled people and local NGO youth organisation, in putting project proposal to Disability Rights Fund (not successful, but much learning for all involved).
- Provided local GSPD wheelchair basketball team with a new set of basketball kit.
- Cash funding generated amounted to GH¢20,287 from CCMA (Health and Education Funds, Cerebral Palsy Africa, North American Woman’s Association, Australian High Commission, and Private donors) . In kind contributions amounted to approximately GH¢8,000.00
- Created format for associations and departments working with disabled people to contribute information about people with disabilities for inclusion in the 2014-2017 Medium Term Development Plan.
- Facilitated Associations in drawing up plans for 2014/2017
- Attended National Forum on Inclusive Education and provided reports for Cape Coast Metro Education Director and Metro Chief Executive.

4.22.1.2. Special Exercise – Accessibility Survey Of Public Buildings/Services

4.22.1.2.1. Introduction.

The Persons with Disabilities Act 2006 (Act 715) aims to enhance and protect the rights of disabled people to be treated as favourably as people without disabilities. It has laid down requirements that providers of businesses and services must make sure that disabled people can use the buildings and receive good service appropriately.

The Act allows owners or occupiers of buildings in use at the time of the passing of the Act, 10 years within which to make the building accessible to and available for use by a person with disability. However people who have put up buildings since the Act are expected to make sure that they are accessible for disabled persons right away and people providing services are similarly expected to make sure their service is available to disabled people.

The Ghana Federation of the Disabled, Advocacy Committee, commissioned surveys of buildings and services to assess how far the law is being complied with. On 22nd December, the National Chairman of the GFD Advocacy Committee met with local GFD representatives in Cape Coast and Metro Assembly Officers to commission an initial survey in Cape Coast.

4.22.1.2.2. Methodology:

In carrying out the survey, the team considered 3 main factors that would mean that the building and the service it provided was appropriate for persons with disabilities (PWDs). It is recognised that Ghana has not yet produced a set of standards for accessibility of buildings and services, but it was felt that the following matters provide a good starting point for looking consistently at the issue of “Access”

4.22.1.2.3. Access to the building / service

- Can the building be easily located / approached by PWDs? Are there signs in large script / bright colours? Close to car parking spaces, bus routes etc.,
- Can the building be easily accessed by PWDs – are any steps painted in contrasting colour so they can be detected by people with VI, are there railings alongside any steps for safety and support? Have ramps been provided as well as steps? Is the gradient of the ramp shallow enough to ensure safety and ease of use by people in wheelchairs? Are surfaces of steps / ramp of suitable finish so that they are not slippery or too rough for easy use?
- Are doorways to the building wide enough for person in wheelchair / person with guide to enter easily?

4.22.1.2.4. Accessibility within the building/ facilities

- Are all internal doorways/ corridors wide enough to allow PWDs to pass freely?
- Are all internal routes kept clear of furniture or other blockages?
- Are reception areas clearly signposted?
- Are internal stairways clearly marked, with appropriate supporting rails?
- Are there any lifts to move between floors?
- Are fire escape routes clearly marked and can they be used by all PWDs?
- Are there accessible toilets / washrooms for use by PWDs?
- Is there suitable lighting?

4.22.1.2.5. Ability to use the service appropriately

- Does the service have any identified help-points for PWDs e.g. to ask for directions, to assist with communication, etc?
- Are counters and other surfaces at a suitable height for people in wheelchair to use?
- Are signs and notices sufficiently large, and clear in description?
- Is any information available produced in large print / easy to read/ audio versions?
- Has the service made any attempt to tailor the service to PWDs e.g. light switches at wheelchair height, carpeted floor to improve acoustics for hard of hearing, organisation of classrooms so disabled children can participate fully etc.,

4.22.1.2.6. Observations

- The CCMA Planning Officer is conscious of the requirements to make new buildings physically accessible, and in projects where he has some control he has ensured that ramps to verandas of schools have been provided. He has also made sure that fully opening windows are provided rather than honeycomb blocks so the classrooms have better lighting. However many other design features need to be considered to make classrooms and school facilities truly accessible to children with disabilities, but these have clear cost implications.
- Where projects are commissioned from Accra, e.g. by GETFUND, the Metro Assembly has little opportunity to influence the design of the building, or the contractor. Currently the designs commissioned by Accra do not specify features such as ramps that would improve accessibility of the school.

- Some institutions are obviously aware of the requirements, but do not have sufficient technical knowledge to know exactly what is required – as such money has actually been wasted creating ramps that are too steep, too narrow, without rails etc.
- Also they seem to believe that the requirement is only about someone entering a building, they have not considered the access inside of the building, and do not seem to have planned for employing disabled people as staff members.
- There was even less understanding demonstrated about making a service available to disabled people – there was no evidence of the communication needs of deaf people – few signs, and no mention of interpreters, and little evidence of help for people with visual impairment.

4.22.1.2.7. Recommendations

- More guidance should be made available to key officers in MMDAs about what is required to make their services truly accessible.
- Specific technical specifications should be drawn up for the construction of ramps, the widths of doorways, the sizes of toilets, etc so that all projects commissioned in the future can be guaranteed to be meeting the correct standards.
- Businesses and other employers should be encouraged to think about the implications of having disabled people in the workforce.
- All public services should be reminded of requirement for buildings and services to be accessible by 2015 and encouraged to start taking action now. Efforts should be made to modify old buildings, especially educational institutions to be disabled friendly.
- Services and businesses that have started making improvements should be publicly commended, so that others can learn from their example.

4.22.1.3. Developments that did not take place include

- Comprehensive follow up of survey of children with special needs in Cape Coast Schools.
- Development of a Strategic plan for People with Disabilities.
- Further development of the wholesale and retail business to be run by people with disabilities (Oguaa Moves)
- Adoption of a child protection Policy in the Metropolis.

- Insufficient follow-up of some disabled children who are not well cared-for in the family home.
- Disability Awareness raising of Assemblymen and Heads of Departments.
- Capacity building of Cape Coast Federation of the Disabled.

4.22.1.4. Constraints to progress include:

- Lack of resources
- Difficulties in coordinating action with other programmes, e.g. Special Education Coordinator taken off Special Education duties for some months
- Lack of over strategic plan or coordination of offices/departments.
- Lack of capacity of key people in Associations, both time and expertise.
- Lack of resources/ personnel in Decentralized Departments and difficulties in influencing priorities.
- Change in personnel.

4.23. GENDER MAINSTREAMING

4.23.1. Placement of Disability Development Advisor (VSO Volunteer)

The Cape Coast Metropolitan Assembly in conjunction with VSO has a Volunteer Disability Advisor whose placement. The main role of the DDA is to support the Assembly in developing support and services for people (children and adults) with disabilities. People with disabilities are amongst the most marginalised people in the community, as problems of stigma, taboo, lack of access to education, training, rehabilitation and health services, inaccessible transport, communication difficulties etc., compound the general problems of poverty and poor living conditions faced by much of the population in the Metropolitan District.

4.23.2. Initial activities to address the needs of people with disabilities:

1. Identification of the organisations of People with Disabilities
2. Introduction of these organisations to Metro Social Welfare
3. Formation and inauguration of an umbrella organisation – Cape Coast Federation of Disability Associations.

4. Establishment (from June 2008) of a Joint Forum between officers of the Assembly and representatives of the Federation to enable ongoing dialogue and understanding about the needs of PWDs and the challenges for the Assembly, and to hold the Assembly to account for the allocation of the Common Fund.
5. Identification of PWDs not in Associations – particularly people with intellectual impairment and children with cerebral palsy.
6. Establishment and registration of a new NGO representing the needs of people with intellectual disabilities.
7. Development of a plan to improve the well-being of children with cerebral palsy and secured funding for training teachers as “community therapists” (to be delivered in 2009)
8. Clarification to Associations about the benefits of, and processes for, registration with Social Welfare.
9. Supported Special Education Resource Officer in developing a work plan, including the creation of a survey to all Schools to identify children with problems affecting their learning.
10. Supported the Federation becoming registered as a Business to provide employment to PWDs.
11. Free Health Insurance Registration was made available to 95 children and adults with disabilities.
12. Receipt of 17 wheelchairs from Church of Latter Day Saints which were distributed mainly to children with disabilities.
13. Raising concern about disabled children with Ministry of Women and Children which resulted in Regional meeting and provision of diapers and soap to families.
14. Allocation of GH¢3,000.00 from DACF to Federation for their activities as well as Assembly financial support for Joint Forum meetings (GH¢900.00) and for International Disability Day celebrations (GH¢500.00)
15. Followed up the death of a disabled child with a review meeting to learn lessons, and created a draft Child Protection Policy for CCMA (yet to be adopted).
16. Identified disabled people to Metro Social Welfare for inclusion in the LEAP programme.

4.23.3. Formation of Sub-Committee on Gender

The Assembly has proposed to set up a Sub-Committee for the Disabled in addition to the existing Women and Children Sub-Committee. Meanwhile, the Joint Forum is to represent the interest of the Disabled in the Assembly till the Sub-Committee is set up and operational. Additionally, the Federation of People with Disability in Cape Coast have been given two (2) representation on the Social Services Sub-Committee.

CHAPTER FIVE

PERFORMANCE IN RELATIONSHIP TO GSGDA

5.0. PERFORMANCE IN RELATIONSHIP TO GSGDA II (AND PRESIDENT'S PRIORITY FOR 2016)

This section deals with the review of performance of the Medium-Term Plan (MTDP) in relation to the GSGDA II. The Table below indicates projects implemented in 2016 in relationship with GSGDA II and the President's priority areas.

LIST OF PROJECTS IMPLEMENTED IN THE CAPE COAST METROPOLIS- 2016
CAPE COAST METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY (CCMA)

A. DISTRICT ASSEMBLY COMMON FUND (DACF)/INTERNALLY GENERATED FUNDS (IGF) PROJECTS

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION/BENEFICIARIES	NAME/CONTACT/ADDRESS/ TEL. NO. OF CONTRACTOR/ PAYEE	AWARD/ COMMENCE DATES		COMPLETION DATE		CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUND	STAGE / REMARKS
				AWARD DATE	COMMENCE DATE	EXPECTED	ACTUAL	ESTIMATED		
1.	REFURBISHMENT MCE'S RESIDENCE	3 RD RIDGE	MESSRS JASIMA COMPANY LTD	3/10/2013	4/10/2013	4/11/13		38,860.00	DACF	COMPLETED
2.	RENOVATION OF OFFICES FOR DISTRICT MAGISTRATE COURT	CHAPEL SQUARE	MESSRS SCHAKERS ENT P.O.BOX011 CAPE COAST	11/12/13	12/12/13	28/12/13		4,015.00	IGF	COMPLETED
3.	REHABILITATION OF STRUCTURES AT VICTORIA PARK	VICTORIA PARK	WORKS DEPT	5/9/13		15/9/13		4,425.00	IGF	COMPLETED
4.	MECHANISATION OF BOREHOLE	CCMA	ABEEALU CONSTRUCTION LTD P.O.BOX	24/10/13	31/10/2013	14/11/13		3,281.00	IGF	COMPLETED
5.	REHABILITATION OF SANITARY FACILITIES	CCMA	WORKS DEPT	15/08/13		22/08/13		3,890.00	IGF	COMPLETED
6.	EVACUATION OF REFUSE IN SOME SELECTED COMMUNITIES	METRO WIDE	ZOOMLION GH LTD						DACF	COMPLETED
7.	SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENT AND ITEMS FOR MWST OFFICE	CCMA	MESSRS OMAN FOFOR TRADING CO. LTD.	15/08/13		22/08/13			DACF	COMPLETED
8.	CONSTRUCTION OF 2-UNIT OFFICE EXTENSION FOR CAPE COAST METRO. ASSEMBLY	CAPE COAST METROPOLITAN ASSEMBLY	MORDECAI ENTERPRISE P.O.BOX 2461, CAPE COAST	08/01/2014	15/01/2014	17/03/14	14/3/14	32,630.33	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
9.	SUPPLY OF OFFICE EQUIPMENT AND ITEMS	CAPE COAST METRO ASSEMBLY	MIDISOFT ENGINEERING LTD	29/04/2014	29/04/2014	7/05/2014		13,323.05	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
10.	RE- CONSTRUCTION OF 2NO. SHEDS AND CONCRETE PAVING	ANAAFO MARKET	PASSPAAKAY ENT. P.O.BOX 28, CAPE COAST	16/05/2014	19/05/2014	16/06/2014	12/6/14	34,851.50	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
11.	RENOVATION OF TWO APARTMENT FOR CCMA	2 ND RIDGE	PASSPAAKAY ENT. P.O.BOX 28, CAPE COAST	13/05/2014	13/05/2014	14/06/2014	11/6/14	19,796.96	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
12.	RENOVATION OF A BUNGALLOW FOR CCMA	2 ND RIDGE	PASSPAAKAY ENT. P.O.BOX 28, CAPE COAST	13/05/2014	13/05/2014	14/06/2014	11/6/14	29,229.30	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
13.	REHABILITATION OF COMMUNITY CENTER	VICTORIA PARK	SOGHABISCO ENT P.O.BOX 177 CAPE COAST	30/07/2014	30/07/2014	15/09/2014		88,949.70	DACF	COMPLETED
14.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK. OFFICE, STORE, W/C AND COOMOM STORE	AYIKO AYIKO	SOGHABISCO ENT P.O.BOX 177 CAPE COAST	7/11/2014		6/2/2014	4/2/2014	99,635.00	DACF	COMPLETED

15.	REFURBISHMENT OF MCE'S OFFICE	CCMA	MESSRS PASSPAAKAY ENT.	2/01/2015	2/01/2015	23/01/2015		20,200.00	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
16.	REFURBISHMENT OF ASSEMBLY HALL	CCMA	MESSRS PASSPAAKAY ENT.	18/03/2015	08/04/2015			35,980.00	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
17.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE, STORE AND COMMON ROOM	CHERUBIM & SERAPHIM SCHOOL	MESSRS SOGHABISCO ENT .LTD	12/03/2015	27/03/2015	30/06/2015		121,492.60	DACF	COMPLETED
18.	CONSTRUCTION OF CHPS COMPOUND	DEHIA	MESSRS MUFTI-AO ENT.	12/03/2015	27/03/2015	30/06/2015		126,598.59	DACF	COMPLETED BUT NOT IN USE
19.	REHABILITATION OF METHODIST B' SCHOOL BLOCK	AQUARIUM	MESSRS CONNECT PLANNERS CO. LTD	12/03/2015	19/03/2015			36,019.00	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
20.	REHABILITATION OF 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK	A.M.E. ZION ABOOM WELLS	MESSRS CONNECT PLANNERS CO. LTD	12/03/2015	19/04/2015	15/05/2015		29,125.94	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
21.	RENOVATION OF ADISADEL CLINIC	ADISADEL	MESSRS EUNIWORKS CONST LTD	12/03/2015	19/03/2015	20/05/2015		76,007.59	DACF	COMPLETED
22.	RENOVATION AND CONVERSION OF OFFICE SPACE TO SURGICAL THEATRE	EWIM POLYCLINIC	EUNIWORKS CONSTRUCTION LTD.	12/03/2015	27/03/2015	30/05/2015		91,158.90	DACF	COMPLETE AND IN USE D
23.	REHABILITATION OF AGED CLINIC	AYIFUA	MESSRS SILEGO COMPANY LTD	27/03/2015	15/05/2015			28,516.44	M.P'S FUND,	COMPLETED
24.	CONCRETE PAVING WORKS AT PARKING LOT	CCMA	MESSRS SCHHAKERS ENT	21/05/2015	23/05/2015	30/05/2015		28,450.00	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
25.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT, CLASSROOM BLOCK, OFFICE, STORE & COMMON ROOM	ST MONICA'S GIRLS JHS	SP-TEN ENTERPRISE P.O.BOX 128, CAPE COAST	22/06/2015		23/10/2015		148,846.44	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
26.	CONSTRUCTION OF CHPS COMPOUND	DEHIA	MESSRS MUFTI-AO ENT.	12/03/15	27/03/15	30/06/15	1/16	126,598.59	DACF	COMPLETED BUT NOT IN USE
27.	CONSTRUCTION OF CHPS COMPOUND	ESUAKYIR	SILEGO COMPANY LTD	22/06/15	22/06/15	23/10/15		150,987.00	DACF	COMPLETED BUT NOT IN USE
28.	CONSTRUCTION OF CHPS COMPOUND	EFUTU MAMPONG	SILEGO COMPANY LTD	24/11/15	8/12/15	31/05/16		150,815.32	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
29.	CONSTRUCTION OF CHPS COMPOUND	KWAPROW	MUFT-OA	24/11/15	8/12/15	31/05/16		159,428.40	DACF	90% COMPLETE

30.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3- UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK, COMMON ROOM WITH 3-SEATER W/C TOILET FACILITY	CHURCH OF CHRIST SCH, AYIKO AYIKO	ZION CITY LTD	24/11/15	24/4/16			153,414.10		COMPLETED
31.	CONSTRUCTION OF A 20-SEATER W/C TOILET FACILITY	KRODO	MS. M. SEISMO LTD	18/05/16	10/06/16	30/09/16		171,515.19	DACF	ON-GOING 90% COMPLETE
32.	CONSTRUCTION OF A 4-SEATER W/C AND 2- UNITS OPEN URINAL	CHURCH OF CHRIST JHS- AYIKO AYIKO	ZION CITY CONSTRUCTION LD	24/3/16	02/04/16	31/6/16		49,246.00	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
33.	CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE POST	NKANFOA	SOGHABISCO ENT LTD	18/5/16	30/05/16	31/8/16		175,501.56	DACF	ON-GOING/ 40% COMPLETE
34.	STONE PATCHING/CONCRETE STEPS	ABOOM	SP-TEN ENT	24/3/16	06/04/16	31/4/16		47,943.2	DACF	COMPLETED
35.	SUPPLY OF ROOM FURNITURE	CCMA OFFICE	TALENTED WOOD WORKS	10/3/16	15/03/16	25/04/16		2,937.50	DACF	COMPLETED
36.	REHABILITATION OF CAPE COAST ASSEMBLY BLOCK "A"	CCMA	ZION CITY CONSTRUCTION LTD	18/05/16	25/05/16	31/07/16		109,618.95	DACF	COMPLETED AND IN USE
37.	CONSTRUCTION OF COMMUNITY TRAINING CENTER	KWAPROW	FAZAK LIMITED	20/7/16	30/07/16	25/12/16		286,477.00	DACF	FINISHING
38.	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 10-SEATER W/C TOILET	JERUSALEM, CAPE COAST	FETONIA COMPANY LTD	30/8/16	05/09/16	30/11/16		129,945.00	-	ON-GOING/ 90% COMPLETE
39.	COMPLETION OF 2-STOREY COMMUNITY CENTER	SIWDU	BESSMONS LIMITED	20/7/16	30/07/16	30/02/17		343,484.14	DACF	50% COMPLETE
40.	CONSTRUCTION OF 10-SEATER	OLA, MADINA	JUSTERIC ENTERPRISE	20/7/16	13/8/16	20/11/16		57,851.85	MP'S FUND	50% COMPLETE
41.	REHABILITATION OF JACOB WILSON SEY SCHOOL	BAKAANO	PASSPAAKAY ENTERPRISE	31/08/16	14/09/16	15/12/16		78,595.65	DACF	COMPLETED
42.	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 10-SEATER W/C TOILET	JERUSALEM COMMUNITY	FETONDIA COMPANY LTD.	31/08/16	31/08/16	15/12/16		129,945.00	MP'S FUND	COMPLETED
43.	REROOFING AND FENCEWALL CONSTRUCTION AT AGED CLINIC	EYIFUA	C-TANDO ENTERPRISE	8/12/16	15/12/16	15/3/17			MP'S FUND	COMPLETED AND IN USE
44.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK	EYIFUA	BATWACK ENTERPRISE LIMITED	25/10/16	30/10/16	14/02/17		178,163.16	GETFUND	ONGOING
45.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-UNIT CLASSROOM	ANSAPETU	NETTO BUILDERS LIMITED	17/11/16	25/11/16	28/02/17		178,821.20	GETFUND	ONGOING

	BLOCK									
46.	CONSTRUCTION OF 6-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK	NYINASIN M/A SCHOOL	SHAYA K CONSTRUCTION WORKS LIMITED	17/02/16	25/02/16	30/05/17		347,907.84	GETFUND	ONGOING
47.	CONSTRUCTION OF KINDERGARTEN BLOCK	EBUBONKO M/A PRIMARY	F. DOT VENTURES	25/10/16	05/11/16	14/02/16		149,905.04	GETFUND	ONGOING
48.	CONSTRUCTION OF POLICE POST	ABURA	MESSRS WALKER ENTERPRISE LTD	19/02/16				320,326.03	MP'S FUND	95% COMPLETE

B. DISTRICT DEVELOPMENT FUND (DDF)/FOAT PROJECTS

NO.	PROJEC PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION/BENE FICIARIES	NAME/CONTACT/ADDRESS/TEL. NO. OF CONTRACTOR	AWARD/ COMMENCEMENT DATES		COMPLETION DATE		CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUND	STAGE / REMARKS
				AWARD DATE	COMMENCE DATE	EXPECTED	ACTUAL			
1.	CONSTRUCTION OF A 10-SEATER W/C TOILET FACILITY	BRABEDZE	SILEGO CO. LTD. P. O. BOX 892, CAPE COAST.	13/01/11	20/1/11	13/05/11			DDF/FOAT	COMPLETED
2.	CONSTRUCTION OF A 10-SEATER W/C TOILET FACILITY	BESAKROM	WHITE ORANGE ENT. P.O. BOX 1208, CAPE COAST.	13/01/11	20/1/11	13/05/11			DDF/FOAT	COMPLETED
3.	CONSTRUCTION OF A 10-SEATER W/C TOILET FACILITY	KROFOFORDO (INITIALLY FOR AMOYAW)	TROPICAL DEVELOPERS LTD. P. O. BOX M 606 MINISTRIES- ACCRA. 0302778820 0244567358	13/01/11	20/1/11	13/05/11			DDF/FOAT	COMPLETED
4.	CONSTRUCTION OF A 10-SEATER W/C TOILET FACILITY	NYINASIN	MUFTI-OA ENT. P. O. BOX SP 605, CAPE COAST.	25/02/16	12/2/16	12/06/16	14/11/16	95,679.93	DDF	COMPLETED
5.	SUPPLY OF EQUIPMENTS AND ITEMS FOR MPCU SECRETARIAT	CCMA	MESSRS OMAN FOFOR TRADING CO.LTD.	15/08/13		22/08/13			DDF	COMPLETED
6.	REHABILITATION OF 3-UNIT CLASSROOM BLOCK FOR IMAM KHOMEINI ISLAMIC JHS	AMAMOMA	PASSPAAKAY ENTERPRISE P.O.BOX28 CAPE COAST	20/03/13	5/04/13	5/07/13			DDF	COMPLETED
7.	REFURBISHMENT OF A BUILDING FORACCOMMODATING JHS PUPILS OF AMOAFUL	SOCIAL WELFARE	PASSPAAKAY ENTERPRISE P.O.BOX28 CAPE COAST	16/7/2013	7/08/2013	8/09/13			DDF	COMPLETED
8.	CONSTRUCTION OF 4NO. BOREHOLES	KOTOKURAB,BR ABEDZE, NYINASIN, KROFOFRODO	M/S GEOHYDROPROBE RESOURCES LIMITED	24/11/15	1/1/15	31/1/15			DACF	COMPLETED BUT NOT IN USE

9.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3-STOREY, 6 UNIT TEACHERS QUARTERS	WEST END-2 ND RIDGE	MESSRS. UNIWORKS LTD	18/5/16	8/5/16	7/12/16	-	796,737.88	DDF	ON-GOING/40% COMPLETE
10.	CONST. OF 2NO. MARKET SHED	NTSIN	I B & SONS	25-2-16	04/03/16	25/06/16		109,916.22	DDF	COMPLETED BUT NOT IN USE

C. URBAN DEVELOPMENT GRANT (UDG)

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION/BENEFICIARIES	NAME/CONTACT/ADDRESS/TEL. NO. OF CONTRACTOR/ PAYEE	AWARD/ COMMENCE DATES		COMPLETION DATE		BUDGET (GH¢)	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	AMOUNT (GH¢)		SOURCE OF FUND	STAGE / REMARKS
				AWARD DATE	COMMENCE DATE	EXPECTED COMPLETION	ACTUAL			PAID	BALANCE		
1.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	ABURA	MR.ABDUL-RAHIM ABDULAI	14/5/14		25/6/14		45,000.00	47,565.00	47,565.00	-	UDG	100% COMPLETE
2.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR DESIGN AND CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION.	ABURA	W.S. SWATSON JNR	12/9/14		23/09/15		40,000.00	49,503.51		6,079.57	UDG	100% COMPLETE
3.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS	MPEASEM	MR. ABDUL-RAHIM ABDULAI	3/12/15		3/2/15		40,000.00	39,428.00	39,428.00		UDG	100% COMPLETE
4.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR SPATIAL DEMARCATION AND DESIGN OF ARTISAN VILLAGE	MPEASEM	ABDUL-WAHAB JASSAW	29/12/16		1/03/16		48,684.00	48,684.00	48,684.00		UDG	100% COMPLETE
5.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR CONSTRUCTION SUPERVISION OF 44NO. LOCKABLE STORES WITH 8-SEATER W/C TOILET	ABURA MKT	W.S. SWATSON JNR	8/4/16		31/10/16		50,000.00	49,872.40	44,903.43		UDG	95%
6.	CONSTRUCTION OF 44 LOCKABLE STORES WITH 8-SEATER TOILET FACILITY AT ABURA MKT. (PH 1)	ABURA MKT	SOGHABISCO COMPANY LTD	23/02/15		23/08/15	6/03/16	662,200.00	960,016.56	937,567.33		UDG	100% COMPLETE - VERY GOOD WORK DONE

7.	CONSTRUCTION OF 44 LOCKABLE STORES WITH 8-SEATER TOILET FACILITY AT ABURA MKT. (PH 2)	ABURA MARKET	SOGHABISCO COMPANY LTD	29/02/16		29/10/16		1,000,000	965,933.85	928.026.84		UDG	95% COMPLETE
8.	REHABILITATION OF ACCESS ROAD AND DRAINS TO ARTISAN VILLAGE (LOT 1)	MPEASEM	BATWACK ENTERPRISE LTD	27/7/16		31/12/16		1,000,000	749,525.89	238,487.71		UDG	ON-GOING
9.	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 10-SEATER W/C TOILET FOR ARTISAN VILLAGE (LOT 2)	MPEASEM	BATWACK ENTERPRISE LTD	20/7/16	8/8/16	31/12/16		1,000,000	98,224.03 N	31,146.30	65,950.33	UDG	ON-GOING/GABLE LEVEL
10.	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 10-SEATER W/C TOILET FOR ARTISAN VILLAGE (LOT 3)	MPEASEM	MUFTI-AO LTD	20/7/16	31/07/16	12/4/17	-	1,000,000	98,285.83	31,201.91	67,083.92	UDG	Gable
11.	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 10-UNIT MARKET SHEDS WITH 2-UNIT OFFICE ACCOMMODATION FOR ARTISAN VILLAGE (LOT 4)	MPEASEM	SYLVERMIN ENT	20/7/16	8/8/16	31/10/16		1,000,000	98,224.03	33,292.80	24,382.08	UDG	ON-GOING
12.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS FOR THE NEWLY ACQUIRED 8 ACRES OF LAND	MPEASEM	MR. ABDUL-RAHIM ABDULAI	29/9/16	-	29/11/16		40,000.00	45,000.00	-	45,000.00	UDG	ON-GOING
13.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR SPATIAL DEMARCATION AND DESIGN OF ARTISAN VILLAGE FOR THE NEWLY ACQUIRED 8 ACRE LAND.	MPEASEM	ABDUL-WAHAB JASSAW	29/9/16	-	29/11/16	13/12/16	40,000.00	44,500.00	44,500.00	-	UDG	COMPLETED
14.	PROCUREMENT OF CONSULTANCY SERVICES FOR ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL SAFEGUARDS ABATTOIR	AMOAKOFU A	MR. ERIC AKONI	29/9/16	-	29/12/16		60,000.00	52,000.00	-	52,000.00	UDG	ON-GOING
15.	CONSTRUCTION OF AN ABATTOIR WITH WATER, CONCRETE SLABS AND ELECTRICITY CONNECTION	AMOAKOFU A	-	-	-	-	-	768,000.00	-	-	-	UDG	AWARD LETTER YET TO BE ISSUED
16.	CLEARING OF 8 ACRE NEWLY ACQUIRED LAND FOR ARTISAN	MPEASEM	-	-	-	-	-	724,000.00	-	-	-	UDG	AWARD LETTER YET TO

10.	CARTING OF WASTE TO THE FINAL DISPOSAL SITE (CLEANING OF DRAINAGE CHANNELS AND EDGES OF LAGOON FROM WEEDS AND RUBBISH)	BAKAANO	MESSRS. MORDECAI ENTERPRISE	23-06-14		30,100.05	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
11.	DESILTING THE EDGES OF THE LAGOON (CLEANING OF DRAINAGE CHANNELS AND EDGES OF LAGOON FROM WEEDS AND RUBBISH)	BAKAANO	MESSRS. JAPHETCO ENT	24-06-14		39,087.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
12.	REPAIR WORKS ON WASTE TRAPS	BAKAANO	JAPHETCO ENTERPRISE	11-09-14		9,050.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
13.	EVACUATION OF CRUDE DUMP SITES AT ST. AUGUSTINE'S COLLEGE, METRO HOSPITAL AND NURSING SCHOOL	BAKAANO	RURAL VIEW CO. LTD.	13-11-14		31,736.81	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
14.	EVACUATION OF CRUDE DUMP SITE AT SIWDU ARTISAN VILAGE AND BAKANO	BAKAANO	MORDECAI ENTERPRISES	13-11-14		43,302.21	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
15.	NURSING OF MANGROVE SEEDLINGS	BAKAANO	PARKS & GARDENS	28-05-14		5,000.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
16.	AWARENESS RAISING PROGRAMMES IN COMMUNITIES, PLACES OF WORSHIP, MARKET CENTRES AND LORRY PARKS	CAPE COAST	INFORMATION SERVICE DEPARTMENT, CAPE COAST	26-06-14		7,000.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
17.	GAZZETTING/PUBLISHING OF BYE-LAWS ON FOSU LAGOON	CAPE COAST	GHANA PUBLISHING COMPANY	06-05-14		9,950.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
18.	GEOTECHNICAL INVESTIGATION REPORT	BAKAANO	HERTZ ENGINEERS LTD.	17-11-14		4,535.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
19.	WASTE MANAGEMENT DEPARTMENT TO DESILTING OF DRAINS WITH TRAPS/SIEVES CONNECTED TO THE LAGOON	BAKAANO	WASTE MANAGEMENT (CCMA)	28-05-15		8,017.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
20.	REGULAR SUPERVISION AND MAINTENANCE OF TRAPS ON DRAINS BY THE LAGOON SANITATION LABOURERS	CAPE COAST	WASTE MANAGEMENT(CCMA)			11,900.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
21.	SIGNED AGREEMENT WITH COASTAL TELEVISION FOR PROJECT DOCUMENTARY AND EDUCATION PRAGRAMMES IN SCHOOLS ON ENVIRONMENT & CLIMATE CHANGE ISSUES	CAPE COAST	COASTAL TV	01/01/13	31/12/15	80,997.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	COMPLETED
22.	DESIGN AND PRODUCTION OF THEMATIC	CAPE COAST	GHANA HERITAGE AND	07-10-15		39,843.30	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED

	EXHIBITION AT THE BIO-DIVERSITY CENTRE		CONVERSATION TRUST						
23.	PURCHASE AND INSTALLATION OF SOLAR EQUIPMENT AT THE BIO-DIVERSITY CENTRE	BAKAANO	SMART SOLAR SHOP	14-12-15		15,871.89	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
24.	PRODUCING AND ERECTING BILL BOARD AT THE BIO-DIVERSITY CENTRE	CAPE COAST	HULLAH SEIDU HANDICRAFT	23-12-15		2,915.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
25.	FURNISHING AT THE BIO-DIVERSITY CENTRE	CAPE COAST	GHANA HERITAGE AND CONVERSATION TRUST	30-12-15		22,000.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
26.	STAKEHOLDER MEETING FOR SHARING INFORMATION ON GAZETTED BYE-LAWS	CAPE COAST	CCMA	10-12-15		21,560.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
27.	ENGAGEMENT OF VOLUNTEERS AT THE BIO-DIVERSITY CENTRE	BAKAANO	GHANA HERITAGE AND CONVERSATION TRUST	30-12-15		22,000.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
28.	OUT OF STATION AND FUEL ALLOWANCWE FOR MCE/MCD FOR VISA INTERVIEW IN ACCRA	CCMA	MCD	05-11-15		1,305.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
29.	PURCHASE OF TOOL KITS FOR FOUR BASIC SCHOOLS AROUND THE FOSU LAGOON	BAKAANO	GILLYPEE ENTERPRISE	14-12-15		8,673.01	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
30.	FILLING OF EVACUATED DUMP SITE WITH LATERITE	SIWDU, ARTISAN VILLAGE	MORDECAI ENT.	17-04-15		14,500.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
31.	SUPPLY OF 70NO. (2.4LITRES) WASTE BINS MEARNT FOR ARTISAN VILLAGE	CAPE COAST	CONNECT PLANNERS LTD.	19-05-15		19,950.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
32.	ENVIRONMENTAL SENSITISATION FOR SELECTED SCHOOLS AROUND THE LAGOON	CAPE COAST	CCMA/MCD	13-11-15		18,700.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
33.	CLIMATE CHANGE MITIGATION AND STRATEGIC ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENT PLAN	CCMA	CCMA/MCD	24-05-15		39,050.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
34.	TRAINING OF METRO AND SANITATION GUARDS ON WASTE PREVENTION AND CONTROL	CAPE COAST	CCMA/MCD	10-12-15		14,740.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED
35.	TRAINING OF NADMO OFFICERS IN DISASTER PREVENTION AND MANAGEMENT OF WASTE AND TRAINING TO COLLECT DATA IN RELATION TO THE RELOCATION OF SIWDU ARTISAN	CAPE COAST	CCMA/MCD	23-12-15		14,410.00	-	BMZ/CITY OF BONN/CCMA	EXECUTED

E. GHANA-NETHERLANDS WATER AND SANITATION PROGRAMME (GNWSP) - WASH PROJECT

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION/BENEFICIARIES	NAME/CONTACT/ADDRESS/TEL. NO. OF CONTRACTOR	AWARD/ COMMENCE DATES		COMPLETION DATE		CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	SOURCE OF FUND	STAGE / REMARKS
				AWARD DATE	COMMENCE DATE	EXPECTED	ACTUAL			
1.	CONSTRUCTION OF 61NO. PLATFORMS AND INSTALLATION OF WATER RESERVOIR TANKS FOR SCHOOLS AND HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE CAPE COAST METROPOLIS	METROPOLITAN WIDE	PASSPAAKAY ENT., P. O. BOX 28, CAPE COAST	30 TH MAY	15 TH JULY	15 TH NOV.		178,669.00	RKN/GOG	COMPLETED AND HANDED OVER
2.	SUPPLY OF 31NO. 10,000-LITRE WATER RESERVOIR TANKS FOR SCHOOLS AND HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE CAPE COAST METROPOLIS	METROPOLITAN WIDE	KOFI ESSUMAN ENTERPRISE, P. O. BOX 417, CAPE COAST	30 TH MAY	15 TH JULY	JULY,31		80,631.00	RKN/GOG	COMPLETED AND HANDED OVER
3.	SUPPLY OF 30NO. 10,000-LITRE WATER RESERVOIR TANKS FOR SCHOOLS AND HEALTH FACILITIES IN THE CAPE COAST METROPOLIS	METROPOLITAN WIDE	KOFI ESSUMAN ENTERPRISE, P. O. BOX 417, CAPE COAST	30 TH MAY	15 TH JULY	JULY,31		78,030.00	RKN/GOG	COMPLETED AND HANDED OVER
4.	SUPPLY OF 76NO. SET OF HAND WASHING FACILITIES FOR BASIC SCHOOLS IN THE CAPE COAST METROPOLIS	METROPOLITAN WIDE	ADRINACODE ENT, P. O. BOX 380, CAPE COAST	30 TH MAY	15 TH JULY	JULY,31		26,784.00	RKN/GOG	COMPLETED AND HANDED OVER

F. IDA-CWSA SUSTAINABLE RURAL WATER AND SANITATION PROJECT (SRWSP)

NO.	PROJECT DESCRIPTION	LOCATION/BENEFICIARIES	NAME/CONTACT/ADDRESS/TEL. NO. OF CONTRACTOR	AWARD/ COMMENCE DATES	COMPLETION DATE	CONTRACT SUM (GH¢)	AMOUNT (GH¢)		SOURCE OF FUND	STAGE / REMARKS
1.	CONSTRUCTION OF 1NO. 4-SEATER FOR BOYS AND 1NO. 4-SEATER FOR GIRLS FOR M/A BASIC SCHOOL	ST FRANCIS CATH MIX SCH,OLA	LUWA ENGINEERING LTD, P. O. BOX MP 2655, MAMPROBI, ACCRA	17/07/13	7/09/13	28/03/14	28/07/14	74,743.24	IDA/ CCMA	100% COMPLETE
2.	CONSTRUCTION OF 3NO. KVIP LATRINES FOR BOYS AND 3NO.KVIP LATRINES FOR GIRLS IN THE SELECTED SCHOOLS IN THE CENTRAL REGION	EKON, ANTEM OLA	BENGHAZY DEV. COMPANY LTD	17/07/13	17/07/13	17/07/13	28/07/14	108,482.57	IDA/ CCMA	100% COMPLETE